THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
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C. D. BRIGHAM.................................Editor.
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TERMS OF THE DAILY:
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TEN CENTS A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION.
Under head of City Items, per line,..................20 cts.
Displayed advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
[illegible]
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, [illegible]
In Clubs of Twenty, [illegible]
[illegible]
Postmasters are requested to act as Agents. THE COMMERCIAL.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Try It.
Thousands who have used Lubin's Cocoanut Cream for the hair, pronounce it the finest, best and cheapest hair dressing or oil ever used. For sale everywhere, and at Fulton's Drug Store, Fifth street.

Alfred Tennyson's 'Enoch Arden,'
In all the various styles of binding. A new supply has been received at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice; where, also, may be found Albums, Photographs, Diaries, Stationery, Oil Maps, Pocket-books, Gold Pens and Pocket Albums, in large quantities. Call and see.

Pill Garlic,
His wife, Mrs. Pill Garlic, and daughters, have just arrived in town from "The Snoblace Ball," a full account of which may be obtained at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Mourning Goods,
Of all kinds, at BARKER'S, very cheap.

Housekeeping Goods,
Of all kinds, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Sheetings.
9-4 and 10-4 Sheetings, at Barker's, equally cheap.

Winter Dress Goods.
Winter Dress Goods, cheap, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Gents' and Boys' Wear.
Gents' and Boys' Wear, cheap, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Shirting.
Yard wide, undressed, long cloth Shirting, 31¼ cts., at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Heavy Brown Sheetings.
Heavy brown Sheetings, yard wide, 23 cents, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Choice Prints.
New choice Prints, fast colors, 25 cents, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

The Great Sale of Dry Goods,
At reduced prices, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street is deserving the particular attention of our readers.

Dress Goods.
Our entire stock of Spring and Summer Dress Goods selling off, regardless of cost. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Telegraphic Summary.

[The following is a summary of telegraphic dispatches which we have not room to print entire.]

It appears the rebels have lingering in their prisons many Southern Union men and civilians charged with Union proclivities. These men have no friends who, under the existing state of affairs in the South, dare intercede for them, and the consequence is they are made to suffer as badly as our soldier prisoners. It is said our Government has a number of civilian prisoners and efforts are making to get up an exchange which will release these sufferers. It will require, however, much effort on our behalf, and it is hoped that good citizens will aid the undertaking.

In the Senate on Saturday Mr. Sumner presented the memorial of the Executive Committee of the board of delegates of the American Israelites, remonstrating against the adoption of any amendment to the Constitution of the United States, recognizing the divinity of Christ.

A special to the New York *World* from Washington, says: Those who have had strong faith in eventual peace through negotiation, still claim that the non-committal character of the report of the Richmond deputation, coupled with the closing paragraphs of President Lincoln's message, will yet lead, despite Jeff. Davis' position, to continue the efforts on the part of certain peace men in the Confederacy. Another and more general opinion is that war will go on until peace is conquered in the field.

General Dodge telegraphs to General Pope, at St. Louis, from Leavenworth, that he will have the telegraph open to Denver and Salt Lake, on Sunday, (yesterday), and is now ready to protect the overland mail through.

Thirteen hundred bales of cotton arrived at Cairo, from Memphis, on Saturday. Eleven hundred and fifty bales were for Cincinnati, and one hundred and fifty for Louisville.

Drafted Men and Commutation.

A correspondent, "Omega," writing from Brownsville, desires to know whether a drafted person who paid commutation in June last is exempt from the coming draft. At the time of the draft in June, 1864, it was understood that those drafted men who paid commutation would be exempt for one year and it was subsequently so decided by Provost Marshal General of the United States FRY. Since then, and within a month past, he has decided that those who paid commutation in June, 1864, *are* liable to the draft near at hand—in other words, the commutation held good only for the draft in June, 1864.

THE MOVEMENT AT HATCHER'S RUN—PITTSBURGH REGIMENTS ENGAGED.—Our army correspondent "Leumas" writes that the recent movement at Hatcher's Run was merely for the purpose of prolonging our line, and was successfully accomplished. Although there was considerable fighting for three days, our loss was comparatively small. The Fifth corps will fortify itself on the ground gained. Brevet Brigadier General A. L. Pearson, commanding the brigade of which his regiment, the 155th, formed a part, had a horse shot under him. The loss in the 155th was four killed, thirty-four wounded and eighteen missing—none of whom were officers. Major Hazard Stevens has just completed an inspection of Gen. Wheaton's Division, and the report shows that for general appearance under arms, personal cleanliness and appearance of the men, drill and discipline, and the condition of arms, the 139th Pennsylvania Regiment ranks first. Major Wm. Frew and Capt. Wm. Crawford, of this city, have been visiting the army, the former in the interest of the Christian Commission. The following changes have recently taken place in the 139th: First Lieutenant Wm. S. Leech, of company A, has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the valley, and Second Lieutenant J. T. Black promoted to the vacancy. In company I, Lieutenant John C. Sample has been promoted Captain, and Sergeant Jacob Schwemle First Lieutenant. Major McGregor is in command of the regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Parr having recently had his arm operated on and returned home on twenty day's furlough to recruit his health.

STORING PETROLEUM.—The recent terrible catastrophe in Philadelphia, caused by the burning of petroleum, and resulting in the death of nineteen or twenty persons, has naturally excited the attention of the public to the danger of storing petroleum in large quantities in populous cities or towns. The Legislature has promptly passed an act prohibiting the storage of petroleum within the built boundaries of Philadelphia, and providing that it shall not be stored within one thousand feet of any dwelling. The enforcement of this act will tend to prevent the recurrence of such fearful accidents as that which has so recently taken place, in Philadelphia, but in their haste our legislators have overlooked other cities and towns in the Commonwealth. The provisions of the act should have been made general, so that the residents of every city and town in the State may have protection from the dangers of storing petroleum in their midst. In this city there is very little oil stored at present, but the coming spring will bring to Pittsburgh an immense amount of petroleum, a large quantity of which will no doubt find its way into our warehouses. In that event, there should be some safeguard thrown around persons and property, and the sooner it is done the better.

THE RIVER BED SWINDLE.—Attention is directed to the communication of "J. K. M.," relative to the proposed grand swindle, by which the State is asked to cede to a corporation the river bed of the Allegheny for mining and other purposes. It is given out that the inventors of this project have concluded to forego their patriotic desires of developing the resources of the river bed at the expense of the State and the people, and have turned their attention to something more legitimate. The people, however, should not be lulled into security by the apparent withdrawal of the scheme, as it is surmised the matter will come up in another, but none the less objectionable shape; for if the river bed is valuable to a corporation, it is certainly of equal value to the State, and if the State can dispose of such submerged territory it should receive therefor, at least, a sum approximating to that which it is worth to the individual parties seeking its possession.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.
GRANT AT THE CAPITAL
Reception by House of Congress
Investigation of Fort Fisher Disaster.
General Butler's Course in the Affair.
CHANGES IN THE PRESENT LAW
B. H. Grierson Brevetted Maj. General.
New National Banks Established.
GEN. SCOTT'S NEPHEW RELEASED FROM THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON.
APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR DESTITUTE INDIANS.
Appointment of Examining Surgeons.
Receipts from Internal Revenue.
The Bordeaux Ram Sold to Rebels.
Liability of Rebel Refugees to the Draft.
Exchange of Prisoners to be Commenced
THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.
From Richmond Papers of the 9th.
DEATH OF REBEL GEN. WINDER
THE REBELS SAY SHERMAN HAS CAPTURED BRANCHVILLE.
Lincoln is Bitterly Denounced.
EFFORTS TO AROUSE THE SOUTHERN MARTIAL SPIRIT.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 11.

General Grant's appearance on the floor of the House this afternoon, was the signal for a general rush of members to the lobby, in which he stood. Finding it impossible to transact any business, the House took a recess for five minutes, to enable members to pay their respects to the General. Subsequently, on the motion of General Schenck, he was formally presented to the House, the Speaker escorting him up to the Speaker's chair, and introducing him as our heroic defender in the field—the Lieutenant General commanding the armies of the United States. The General blushed like a school girl as the house and galleries resounded with applause, and finally beat a hasty retreat to Mr. Washburne's desk. The demonstration was the most remarkable that has occurred at the capitol since the outbreak of the rebellion.

Gen. Grant to-day gave his testimony before the War Committee in reference to the first Fort Fisher affair. The Committee will be through with the investigation as soon as Admiral Porter's testimony is taken. The testimony thus far is decidedly in Gen. Butler's favor, and his friends predict that his conduct in the matter will be triumphantly vindicated by the report of the Committee.

The House Committee on Pensions have agreed on a bill making a number of changes in the pension law.

Gen. B. H. Grierson was to-day brevetted Major General for gallant and distinguished services.

During the week ending to-day sixteen new National banks were established, with an aggregate capital of $2,496,000. The total number of banks now in operation is six hundred and ninety-five, with a capital of $142,611,800.

The following Western banks are among those authorized: Louisville City Bank, capital $200,000; Planters' Bank of Louisville, capital $300,000; First National Bank of Waterloo, Iowa, capital $50,000; Muncie National Bank, Muncie, Indiana, capital $50,000; First National Bank, Martinsville, Indiana, capital $100,000.

Senator Brown to-day introduced in the Senate a bill to continue in service for one year after the expiration of their terms of service, the ten three year militia regiments raised in Missouri. The bill provides for the reorganizing and filling up of these regiments, and grants to the men composing them the same bounty and pension as other volunteer troops enlisted for one year. It was referred to the Military Committee.

Notwithstanding the fact that our poor men are suffering the tortures of a living death in Southern prison pens, the doors of the Old Capitol Prison were unbarred to-day to allow Capt. E. H. Scott, of the 12th Virginia (rebel) infantry, to visit his uncle, Lieut. Gen. Scott, at New York.

Mr. Coffin, agent and superintendent of the Indians in Kansas and Indian Territory, asks for, and the Secretary of the Interior recommends, Congress to appropriate over eight hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars for the support of destitute Indians in his bailiwick, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1865. Mr. Coffin in his letter states that there are over sixteen thousand Indians within his jurisdiction, who are dependent on the Government for their support.

Among the examining surgeons appointed by the Commissioner of Pensions to-day, are the following: Thomas W. Hitchcock, Mount Clemens, Michigan; D. G. Frisbee, Mitchell, Iowa; J. J. Everhard, Mantonville, Minnesota. Thos. L. Dorwin, Decatur, Indiana.

The receipts from internal revenue for the three days amounted to near four millions.

Official information, received January 28, states that the Bordeaux ram has been sold by Denmark to the rebels, at the Island of Honal, and that the rebel flag is hoisted. Mr. Dudley, consul at London, also states some fifty sailors were shipped from there some few days previous to the 28th, and sent to France, no doubt for this vessel. He says that he is disposed to believe the report true, as everything in London and Liverpool tends to confirm it.

Last night a party of about fifty guerrillas made an attack on our pickets near Fort Lyon, about half a mile south of Alexandria. They were repulsed, and one of them killed and several wounded.

The War Department has decided that whenever it has been clearly proven that refugees have been driven away from their homes and are but temporarily residing within the lines of the Union army, they shall be exempt from draft. Refugees, however, who have voluntarily left rebellious States and taken up their residence within our lines will not be allowed exemption from military duty.

The War Department has ordered the discontinuance of the distribution camp, at Alexandria. The men now there will immediately be sent to their regiments, and the buildings, property, &c., of the camp turned over to the Medical Bureau.

Lieut. Col. Mulford, commissioner of exchange, has returned to City Point. It will be gratifying intelligence to the friends of the prisoners in the South, to learn that he is empowered by the authorities to immediately commence and to continue, until all are released. A free and full exchange of all our brave soldiers now confined in Southern prison pens. It is probable that those at Florence, Columbia and other points in the far South, will be exchanged first.

Brigadier General D. H. Terry, of Michigan, has been mustered out of the service. An effort is being made by the Michigan delegation to have him reinstated. The statement that the St. Albans raiders are to be sent to New York for trial is incorrect. They are reclaimed upon complaints preferred against them in the courts of Vermont, and when surrendered will be handed over to the authorities of that State for trial.

Richmond papers of the 9th announce the death at Florence, S. C., of the rebel General Winder, Commissary General of Prisoners.

The *Dispatch* states that a report had reached Richmond that at Branchville was captured by Sherman. The War Department, it says, has received no confirmation of the report, but it is, doubtless, true.

[As Hardee's principal force was at that point, it is probable that a battle took place there, in which the rebels were worsted.—REPORTER.]

All of the papers are filled with furious articles against Lincoln. War meetings are advertised in all of them, and tremendous efforts are being made to arouse the martial spirit.

It is a significant commentary upon the fury of the Richmond press, in its denunciations of Mr. Lincoln's share in the peace negotiations, that neither Alexander H. Stephens nor Judge Campbell were at the great war meeting where both had been advertised to speak. Vice President Stephens suddenly found a pressing necessity to make a trip to Georgia, and Judge Campbell found some other occasion to be absent. It is known to be well understood in the rebel capital, that they were not present, because they were not in sympathy with the object of the meeting, but the Richmond papers, though fully aware of this, don't dare to denounce them for it.

Jay Cooke & Co. are over run with applications from bankers not hitherto engaged in the work, soliciting agencies for the sale of the seven-thirty loan. They are extending and perfecting their agencies as rapidly as possible.

Senator Hicks, who is lying very low at the National Hotel, with an attack of paralysis, was visited to-day by the President. His physicians have given up the hope of his recovery, and it is feared that he cannot live until morning.

By order of General Grant all officers on leave of absence who take passage on Government transports for the front, will be required to pay the established rates of fare the same as citizens.

Rev. Dr. Garnett, a colored preacher of this city, delivered an eloquent discourse in Representatives Hall to-day. What is still more significant, a choir from one of our colored Methodist Churches, assisted by white singers, furnished the music for the occasion.

The number of sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital, on the 31st of January, was a fraction over 29,000.

It is reported that the Richmond papers of yesterday confirm the report of the evacuation of Charleston and capture of Branchville by Sherman's forces.

The Government has decided to have headquarters for the purchasing and contracting cattle permanently located at New York.

The American Union Commission held a great meeting at the capitol this evening in behalf of loyal people from the South. Postmaster General Dennison presided, and interesting speeches were made by Rev. Dr. Thompson, of New York; Col. Taylor, of Tennessee; Senator Doolittle, Gen. Garfield and others. The Commission has branches at Chicago, St. Louis and Nashville, and will immediately send supplies of clothing, &c., to Tennessee, Arkansas and other States.

Resignation of Mr. Seddon, Rebel Secretary of War.
Correspondence between Him and Jeff. Davis.
Richmond Papers on General Butler and the Exchange of Prisoners.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

The *Tribune* has the following from Richmond papers of the 9th and 10th: The correspondence between Jeff. Davis and Mr. Seddon, rebel Secretary of War, on the resignation of the latter, is published in full. Mr. Seddon tendered his resignation on account of the resolution of the Virginia Legislature, asking that he be removed from office.

Mr. DAVIS, in response assured Mr. Seddon of the warmest personal feeling towards him, and said he has delayed answering in the hope that Mr. Seddon would reconsider [illegible] He says: In Great Britain the Sovereign is irresponsible and can do no wrong [illegible] In the Confederacy the President may do wrong, and is responsible for so doing. The remedy for this wrong doing is impeachment by the House of Representatives. [illegible]

In Great Britain, the crown being hereditary as well as irresponsible, the control of the government [illegible]

In the Confederacy the exact reverse of all this is the case [illegible]

Mr. Seddon, in reply to this letter, thanks Davis for the high consideration, but refuses to recall his resignation.

The *Examiner*, commenting upon Davis and Seddon's correspondence, thinks that it is calculated to have a good effect on the people. [illegible] Whether his example will be followed is only another form of question: Whether public confidence will be revived or not in the cause, [illegible] whether the confederacy shall continue to exist. The *Enquirer* and *Sentinel* contain articles on the same strain.

The *Whig* has an article on the revelations made by Butler concerning military movements on the James river. It is very severe on the recent statement of General Butler, that the exchange was stopped by order of General Grant. It says: Butler takes care to cast a desire for this transaction on Grant. It appears that Grant gave orders to stop the exchange, after Butler had made arrangements to perfect it. Butler then wrote an argument, not for the purpose of supporting his position, deemed to be just in itself, but to put the Confederates in the wrong [illegible] of the cartel might be justified to the world.

Late News Items.

The Washington special to the *Tribune* says: There is a beautifully dawning prospect of a radical amendment by the present Congress to the Conscription law. It is understood that a bill to this end, to be introduced next week, will substantially cut out the substitute rascality. The public sentiment here is totally and keenly averse to the [illegible] State, county or town, bounty. This may peradventure find expression in the bill.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says that the movement started among the banks of that city, looking to a general change toward the National system appears to have been checked and operations in that direction have been suspended for the present.

A dispatch from Washington, of the 11th, says: It is rumored here to-day that Sherman has taken Branchville. The steamer Constitutional, from Hilton Head on the 5th, has arrived, but reports no news of interest. It is a rumor on Wall street that Branchville has been captured and Charleston evacuated, but this is not confirmed.

A letter from an officer in Sherman's army states that the General expects to make a junction with the army of General Grant in May.

Major-General O. J. Smith, 16th Corps, embarked in transports at East Port, and went down the Tennessee. Their destination is understood to be southward.

Vice-President Elect Johnson was expected to leave Nashville in a few days for Washington, where he will remain till the inauguration.

It has long been the opinion of many officers that rations issued to white troops do not embody vegetable matter enough for negro troops. General Ord with the consent of the War Department has convened a board of officers of the African corps, to report upon an examination of the subject, obtain the testimony of medical officers and intelligent negro soldiers, and to report with recommendations as to a change in rations.

FROM RICHMOND.
LATE REBEL NEWS.
THE FIGHT AT BLACKVILLE.
Communication with Augusta Severed.
Charleston is Reported Evacuated.
The Fight at Hatcher's Run.
A HOTLY CONTESTED BATTLE.
Reinforcements for General Grant.
REBEL ARMY OF TENNESSEE.
The Great War Meeting in Richmond.
SPEECHES, RESOLUTIONS, &c.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

Full files of the Richmond papers have been received at this Bureau. The following is a full abstract of their contents telegraphed to the Richmond *Whig* of the 10th:

CHARLESTON, Feb. 8.—A dispatch from Gen. Wheeler dated Holmes Bridge, Feb. 7th, 8:20, says: My pickets near Blackville, this morning, were charged by three brigades of cavalry, which drove them beyond the village. Dibrell's Tennessee Brigade being in the vicinity met and charged the enemy, driving them back into the village.

Blackville is on the line of the South Carolina Railroad, twenty-eight miles from Branchville and forty seven from Augusta. It is only forty-nine miles southwest of Columbia.

From the Richmond *Whig*: A dispatch from Branchville this morning says: The enemy have made their appearance above the South Carolina Railroad, beyond the Edisto River. They burned a house within a mile and a half of the Railroad bridge. About seven o'clock yesterday evening our troops were withdrawn to this side of the bridge, and the bridge burned. The destruction of this bridge severs railroad communication with Augusta.

Gen. Winder died suddenly this morning of apoplexy.

A dispatch of the same date, in referring to this dispatch, says: The railroad connection with Augusta is severed. No official dispatches from that quarter have been received since yesterday. Whether any were received we do not know. It is believed however, that supplies from any point on the South Carolina Railroad still in the hands of Gen. Hardee can be sent to Charleston, but there is no other source to draw supplies from Georgia. It would be unwise to explain the matter at this time.

There was a report yesterday that Charleston has been evacuated. We find in official circles no confirmation of the report.

From the Richmond *Sentinel* of the 10th:

THE SOUTH SIDE.—We learn from the *Examiner* that the fighting on Monday is represented to have been very severe at times. The timber and undergrowth was literally torn to pieces by balls and bullets. The scene of the battle was on the west side of Hatcher's Run, some two miles from the Vaughan road, and eleven or twelve miles south of Petersburg. [illegible]

[illegible] General Sorrell was wounded [illegible]

About one hundred prisoners taken from the enemy have been brought into the city [illegible]

MOVEMENT OF FEDERAL TROOPS.—We quote the following letter from the *Examiner* of the 9th instant, by an intelligent Confederate scout, but not received until last evening: [illegible]

FROM FLORIDA.—A special dispatch to the Columbus *Enquirer* dated Marianna, Florida, January 31st, says: The enemy, one thousand strong, came on the 25th, to Ricos Bluff on the Apalachicola River, [illegible]

FROM THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.—The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of the 3d, states that Major John S. Hope, of Lieut. Gen. Taylor's staff, [illegible]

Vice President Stephens left Richmond Wednesday evening, for Georgia.

Mr. J. R. Sneed publishes a card in the Macon *Intelligencer*, [illegible] Savannah *Republican* [illegible] entered Savannah.

ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The up passenger train on the Central Railroad, says the Lynchburg *Republican*, of the 7th, ran off the track at Beaver Dam, on yesterday morning. Several passengers, we learn, were seriously but not dangerously hurt.

[Telegraphed to Richmond *Whig* of the 10th.]

CHARLESTON, February 8.—A dispatch from Orangeburg to-day, says that the enemy are in front of the Edisto this forenoon from Newbridge to Duncan Bridge. The main force is said to be near the railroad. There is hard skirmishing to-day at Binnaker's Bridge. Our troops are guarding the railroad bridge. The enemy show no disposition to force a crossing.

A dispatch from General Wheeler, dated February 8, 8 p. m., says: A large column of the enemy's infantry struck the railroad at Graham and Blackville. Gen. Kilpatrick is at Blackville with three brigades.

The Richmond papers of Friday, are full of the great war meeting at the African church on Thursday. The following account of the principal speeches is made up from the *Sentinel* of Friday: In response to the published call of the city authorities [illegible] the African church [illegible] On the opening of the doors the spacious building was quickly crammed, and a large multitude was unable to gain admission. [illegible] the holding of the meeting in the capital square, as was at first intended. The meeting was called to order by R. M. T. Hunter.

A fervent prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Hoge, and the speeches which followed were listened to [illegible] applause.

MR. HUNTER'S SPEECH.—Mr. Hunter, in taking the chair, explained in a speech of some length the object and purpose for which the meeting had been convened. The most momentous issues address our attention that ever engaged the attention of any people. Our form of government, our social system and framework, the protectors of life, liberty and property, are all involved and are all at stake. God grant us the wisdom to conceive and the energy and spirit to execute, all that is required [illegible] Mr. Hunter, for the war which was raged for four years, and [illegible] the blood which has been shed. No, our skirts are clear. We have contended only for the right of self government. This ought to have been secured to our enemies no less than to us, it is an American principle, and [illegible] the Yankees have been admitted to respect it. They ought to have united with us in cherishing and maintaining it, but instead of that they have chosen to declare war upon it and upon us. There can be no war, said Mr. Hunter, [illegible] that which the Yankees wage against us, except that of Wallenstein and Attila and the Thirty Years' War. The fury and barbarity with which it had been prosecuted were worthy of the worst ages of the world. Mr. Hunter proceeded then to notice the legislation of the United States government in relation to the people of the Confederate States. The confiscation laws, emancipation and the constitutional amendment were passed in review. If any thing more were wanted, said Mr. Hunter, to show the full animosity which is exhibited towards us it could be found in their refusal to enter into negotiations with us, whether with a population numbering [illegible] our Confederate or State governments. They negotiate with the meanest Indian tribe, but with ten millions of people they have seven terms and will enter into no agreement.

Suppose we were rebels, as they say we are. No great civil war was ever settled without negotiations. The British Government held the colonies to be rebels, yet in 1778 they sent commissioners hither, authorized to confer with any government or with individuals, and to arrange for a truce, armistice or peace. Strong governments have always esteemed it the part of duty and of wisdom, after vindicating their power, to extend liberal terms to those who had been in armed opposition, in order to reconcile them to their sway, and make them contented subjects.

The President of the United States had proposed nothing of this sort. He did nothing and offered nothing to soothe the reluctance or mitigate the severities of submission. It is impossible that he could have supposed peace attainable on his terms with such an armed force as the Confederates have in the field. He required that we should confess ourselves rebels and as such responsible for the blood that has been shed, to submit without conditions, to submit to laws by which our property is declared confiscated and our lives forfeited. He presumed, indeed, that he would show leniency in the exercise of the pardoning power, but could a people accustomed to be free, consent to hold their lives, their property, their security, at the will of one man, and not under the guaranty of law. [Voices—"Never, never!"]

In the government to which they were thus required to submit unconditionally, it was not promised that they should even have a voice. It was distinctly left uncertain whether they should be allowed any representation. President Lincoln had told our commissioners, had told him, Mr. Hunter, that should we elect Representatives and send them to the Washington Congress, he, President Lincoln, would be in favor of receiving them, but he was only one man, and whether or not they would be received was uncertain. Such was the inducement held out to us, such the proposed basis of pacification.

Mr. Hunter then proceeded to notice some of the further consequences of submission or surrender to the Washington Government. More than three millions of slaves, worth from twelve to fifteen hundred millions of dollars, would at once be turned loose as idlers and vagabonds upon the community. It was not necessary to explain the evils of such a population. Nor would it be allowed to us to regulate or restrain them so as to make them useful or correct their viciousness. The United States Congress is to have the power to regulate those questions, and would be continually interfering between the white and the black, and thus the power of regulation would be in the hands of those who, for one generation at least, would be extremely hostile to us. If the Northern agitations of past times, in connection with our African population, was intolerable to us, what would it be under extremely aggravated circumstances which would oblige us to the future. The status of the population would be a subject of ceaseless distraction,—and what, said Mr. Hunter, is to become of the liberated slaves? The men among them have been carried off by the enemy in large districts, only the women and children remain. Under our system these would be taken care of by their owners, who would be bound to it by their future interest, but under the emancipation policy they would inevitably perish. Even if the males existed among them in due proportion, emancipation would destroy the race. In competing with the white man they would perish as the human frame withers under the sirocco, or the mists of the morning disappear under the beams of the sun.

Our system has been the best for the negro as well as for us. If the outside world, which has permitted itself to indulge in ignorant censure upon this question, were acquainted with, or would consider the real facts of the case, it would hail us, not as the enemies, but as the protectors and savers of the black race. An eminent lady once said: Oh, Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name! In like manner the African may well exclaim: Oh! Philanthropy, Philanthropy, how much misery is inflicted in thy name! The negro will rise up in judgment against those who, under pretence of promoting his interest, inflict upon him the most fatal misfortune. If they succeed in their present designs his race is doomed.

Having sketched the evils and the ruin in which we would be hopelessly involved if we submit to our enemies, Mr. Hunter proceeded to point out the hopelessness of a successful resistance of the attempt at our subjugation. We shall win, said he, independence and liberty and dignity for ourselves and children. [Cheers. A voice—"that's the ticket."] There was never before such a contest. Never has there been such glory as we shall win. Never before has the world looked coldly on and seen a people, without aid or sympathy, standing up for their liberties, and bravely contesting their soil foot by foot with the enemy, sealed up from intercourse with the outside world, and excluded both commercially and sentimentally from their sympathies, but nevertheless maintaining the fight with brave hearts and stout hands.

Our success will establish, continued Mr. Hunter, a system of Government that shall command the respect of the world—a government in which both the black and the white races will improve together. Our soldiers, when they return victorious from the war, with their swords dripping with gore and their brows crowned with laurels, will return to be hailed by the benedictions and honored by the gratitude of their countrymen. When grown old in the love and veneration of their associates, the youths of another generation will gather around them to learn the story of the present day, and to be instructed in all that is brave and noble. Could higher motive be presented to engage our zeal or rouse our activity? He would not promise that the struggle would be easy or without sacrifice, on the contrary, it would be arduous and hard—but far better lose life than fail. Property he threw out of the question, for that was nothing in such a contest. A proper zeal on the part of the people will accomplish wonders. It will bring back deserters, and it will bring out skulkers, and, as in religion, we must join faith to works. He who desponds is already half whipped. [Cheers.] With devotion and enthusiasm, he saw no reason why we should fail. We must cultivate enthusiasm. It was appealed to by Generals as an aid in battle, and by this sentiment a French commander once stayed the flight of his troops, and exchanged defeat for victory.

Mr. Hunter said he himself had faith. He pretended to see no signs in the skies and no portents in the earth, but he believed there was a righteous God who presides over the affairs of men and of nations, and who will not suffer the right to fail and wickedness to prosper. Our army will be able to conquer in the end, [A soldier, "That's so."] Let no man give place to despondency. If he has gloom let him hide it with faith and diligence and courage. We shall assuredly triumph at last.

Mr. Hunter, who had been listened to with great attention here resumed his seat amid hearty applause.

H. W. Sheffy, Esq., Speaker of the House of Delegates of Virginia, was next introduced to the audience, and offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Whilst the existing war between the United States and the Confederate States has been and still is a war of conquest on the part of the former, it has been waged by the latter in defense of life, liberty and property, and to secure the right of self-government for the people; and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has recently declared that there is no government or authority, either State or Confederate, within the Confederate States, with which he can make any terms, and that there can be no peace until the Confederate States shall lay down their arms and submit to the authority of the Government of the United States, and accept the laws of the same, some of which threaten our people with all that is degrading in subjugation, and all that is cruel in conquest; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the events which have occurred during the progress of the war have but confirmed our original determination to strike for our independence, and that with the blessing of God, we will never lay down our arms until it shall have been won.

Second, That as we believe our resources to be sufficient for the purpose, we do not doubt but that we shall conduct the war successfully and for that issue, and we hereby invoke the people in the name of the holiest of all causes, to spare neither their blood nor their treasure in its maintainence and support.

Third, That we tender our thanks to our soldiers in the field for their noble efforts in behalf of the country, its rights and its liberties, and take this occasion to assure them that no effort of ours shall be spared to assist them in maintaining the great cause to which we hereby devote ourselves and our all.

The reading of the resolutions was followed with loud applause.

MR. SHEFFY'S SPEECH.—Mr. Sheffy commenced his remarks by modestly ascribing to the office he held the fact of his being invited to address the meeting. It was indeed meet, he said, for one who, in his daily duty, sits in that same old arm chair in which the presiding officers of the colonial assemblies formerly sat, to be here to advocate the same principles which were then the objects of regard, and which constituted the glory of our fathers. We are enacting anew the history of the past. The same principles of right, liberty and self government which our fathers vindicated it has fallen to our lot also to maintain. If we should fail, let the mementoes which connect us with the past be forgot; let the chair in which Edmund Pendleton once sat, and the other relics of the ancient glorious days, become a funeral pile to liberty rather than be carried away a trophy to grace a Yankee holiday.

Mr. Sheffy proceeded at some length to speak of the part that Virginia had taken in endeavoring to prevent disunion, and of the unanimity which she entered into the rebel cause, and the valor and pertinacity which she has exhibited in the contest.

The news from Hampton Roads, Mr. Sheffy said, has roused the community as by the electric spark. As soon as it was heard every man vowed a fresh resolve to conquer and to support the cause of his country with renewed zeal. [Applause.] The fires of 1861 are burning as bright as ever, and they are burning up, not the croakers but croaking; not the doubtful, but doubting. The reconstructionists are all gone. The men who had forgotten that there was something better than peace are cured now. Some had thought there might be a way to get back and carry their bills and their notes and title deeds, and some soft ones thought, perhaps, they could even carry their confederates—[laughter]—and these these wooley heads—[renewed laughter]—to effect this, some were for a commissioner to Washington, some for separate State action, some for a convention of all the States, and some for action by the House of Representatives. [Laughter.] All this is cured now.

Mr. Sheffy's remarks occupied about half an hour in their delivery, and were well received and frequently applauded.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, was the third speaker. He congratulated the large assemblage on the change of sentiment among the people, and apparent in the meeting. In the sudden revolution from the despondency of a few days ago, to the high resolve, holy determination and patriotic emulation of this period, hope and confidence were renewed in the hearts and minds of men. What is the cause of it? Have any great military successes been announced? No! It is the knowledge and consciousness that has come home to all, that is felt in the core of all hearts that we must conquer in the fight or die. Thank God! we all know it now that the path of duty is placed before us clear, straight and plain, and all know that we must tread it or perish. Our terms are independence. With that one word on our treaty scroll we say to Lincoln put what else you please, we will sign the deed.

Mr. Benjamin, at this point of his remarks, entered into a recital of the circumstances that led to the sending by President Davis, of commissioners, with the terms and instructions under which they were sent. The speaker next touched upon the necessity of supporting the Government and reinforcing the army. War was a game that could not be played without men, and men we must have. He [the speaker] was here to-day to tell some very unwholesome truths. He would be blamed and abused for them probably, but he could not help that; when our soldiers in the trenches are sending up earnest appeals for help, will you withhold aid whether that aid be white or black? [Great cheering.]

Mr. Benjamin submitted some statistical facts showing the fighting element available between the two sections in 1860. The Confederate States, exclusive of Tennessee and Kentucky, had within her boundaries one million and sixty thousand fighting men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. Against this formidable force the enemy have raised three millions of men, at various periods since 1861. There are in the south six hundred and eighty thousand blacks of fighting age and capable of being made fighting men. Let us say to every negro who wants to go into the ranks, go and fight, and you are free. Don't press them, for that will make them run away; and they will be found fighting against us instead of for us. As yet but one side is told them. The Yankees can beat us from the beginning to the end of the year at making bargains. Let us stop the negroes from going over to the enemy by saying, if you go over to the Yankees you will get your freedom, but you will perish off the earth, for you can't live in that cold climate, fight for your masters and you shall have your freedom without incurring the other danger.

Let us promise the negro in good faith that if he will fight for us he shall have his freedom. [A voice, "let us try it."] Yes, let us try it. The speaker had never lived in any but a slave country, and like most of his audience doubtless, he had his black mammy nurse, but he would willingly give up all for the attainment of independence. What State will lead off in sending the black man to the aid of Gen. Lee? [Cries of "Virginia."] Who gave birth to secession and led off in the first shot of the revolution? South Carolina. And one after another the Southern States wheeled into line. Virginia held back, for her love for the Union was as strong, and as warm and affectionate as the love of a mother for her child. People began to ask, "What of Virginia?" Then came a telegram saying that Virginia was going to abandon the South, and that she was luke warm and very reluctant and holding back. [A voice, "who held her back."] But soon another telegram informed us that Virginia was with us, and, like South Carolina, we are looking to her to lead in the new measure of war policy which is inevitable and come it must. When shall it be done? [Voices, "now," "now," "now."] Yes, now. Ask your Legislature to pass a resolution recommending the measure to Congress, and in twenty days General Lee can be reinforced by twenty thousand men.

The speaker was no sensationist, no alarmist. He had come to the meeting for the very purpose of giving utterance to some distasteful truths. Without the adoption of some decisive, energetic, full war measure like this, there was danger, very great danger, to avert which, were he as much a Virginian as he was a Louisianian, he would not hesitate to make this sacrifice. Louisiana will follow Virginia, and she cannot take a step to which Louisiana will not respond. This only alternative is presented; either we must fight the Yankees with our negroes, or they will take and hold them as a shield, fighting us with their emancipation proclamations in force, and if there be such a place as Hell upon earth, then it would be illustrated by our condition. This struggle over, and our subjugation accomplished, our slaves freed and we slaves. What the Yankees propose to do by the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, is to free the negroes if they conquer us, and if they fail to conquer us to let them remain as they are.

In conclusion, Mr. Benjamin paid a compliment to the Virginia ladies for their patriotism and devotion to the cause, and closed with an eloquent tribute to peace.

Hon. John A. Gilmore, member of the House of Representatives from North Carolina, next addressed the meeting. There had existed, he said, various opinions among us as to the mode of conducting the war. The institution, peace negotiation, and the like—all these differences had now passed away. [Applause.] We have before us but a single alternative, either to submit unconditionally to our enemies, or to prosecute the war. Mr. Gilmore invited his audience to consider with him some of the material consequences—degradation and submission—as a first item. He mentioned the loss of the national debt—all the notes, bonds and certificates of the debt which had gone out to the people, and are held by them as property, would be totally lost. In the next place, three millions of slaves, worth five hundred dollars each, would be lost. In the next place, our lands would be confiscated. In addition to this immediate distribution of our property, we should have our share at least of the enormous Yankee debt to pay. Such is one picture.

On the other hand, while the cost of resistance cannot be accurately determined on beforehand, it at least presents the promise of saving a vast portion of our property. As a question of mere dollars and cents, Mr. Gilmore said, our advantage is in resistance. Let us, said he, take as our guide the example of our fathers. We shall not go astray if we follow them. They stood up bravely for their rights; they stood their ground like men, and if they fell it was with back to the field and feet to the foe. Let us follow their virtuous and heroic example. If we do we have every reason to expect a like success. [Applause.] Mr. Gilmore continuing exhorted the people to fight like men. Let us, said he, put aside all bickerings, all dissensions, and unite as one man, and with one heart. Sink or swim, live or die, let us fight on and look to God, and victory will crown our efforts. [Applause.] Our cause is no less righteous than was that of our fathers, and their sons thus far at least have shown them worthy of their sires.

Our only danger would be in the decay of the popular spirit. A people like ours who will do their duty can never be conquered. The enemy has sent more than three millions of soldiers against us. Where are they now. Compare the two opposing armies and the ratio is better for us than at the commencement of the war. The casualties of battle, and the effects of our climate and sun have told terribly upon them. We must trust in our cause and to God, and unite in a hearty support of our government. A long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and I tell you, said he, we are in no danger. [Loud applause.]

Addressing the ladies, Mr. Gilmore exhorted them to continue to do as they had done and he asked no more. The bravest men have died for the smiles of woman. For himself, when he attempted to address them, he always found his heart where his tongue ought to be. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Gillmore having concluded, the chairman announced a recess until seven p. m. While the above speaking was in progress, the citizens outside the building called Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, and Mr. McMullin, of Virginia, who delivered stirring and patriotic addresses.

Evening Session.—The African Church was again crowded last night. Addresses were delivered by Senators Semmes and Henry, J. R. Tucker, Esq., and Dr. Hoge. The resolutions proposed at the morning session were unanimously adopted, and then the meeting adjourned.

The editorials in the Richmond papers are still chiefly devoted to the late peace negotiation, and are of the usual boastful and defiant character.

Mr. Scott submitted a preamble and resolution in relation to the result of the recent peace mission, spurning the idea of reconstruction or submission, and resolving never to weary under any sacrifice in struggling for independence. Strange as it may seem, the preamble and resolutions was referred to the Committee on Confederate Relations.

The Augusta *Chronicle* states that the majority of the North Carolina press are clamorous for a convention of the States, which the *Sentinel* of the 10th denounces as untrue.

HENRY S. FOOTE GONE TO EUROPE.
More About the Peace Negotiations.
What a Herald Correspondent Says.
Colored Minister Preaches in the Capitol
Destruction of a Blockade Runner.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

Army of the Potomac special says there has been no movements since the 8th.

Henry S. Foote, rebel Congressman, sailed yesterday for Liverpool in the steamship City of Cork. He had been stopping several days at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and steadily refused to take the oath of allegiance.

The *Herald's* Washington special says during the recent peace conference in Hampton Roads direct propositions were made to President Lincoln by the rebel Commissioners for a union of the Rebel and National armies for the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine, leaving the question of reunion for the present in abeyance, to be decided by the course of events. Corroborative of his statement, the correspondent cites the passage in the President's report, where he says: "Stephens, Hunter and Campbell seemed to desire the postponement of the question of return to the Union, and adoption of some other course first, which might or might not lead to reunion." He also quotes Mr. Seward's language to Mr. Adams as follows: "What the insurgent party seemed chiefly to favor was a postponement of the question of seperation upon which war is urged, and the mutual direction of efforts of the Government as well as those of the insurgents to some extrinsic policy or scheme for a season."

A New Orleans letter says: General Banks' free labor system went out of operation on the 31st of January, and the new regulations of the Treasury Department were adopted. The latter are not complete yet and have been sent to Washington for revision.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, colored minister, preached in the Hall of the House of Representatives this morning, by invitation of Rev. Dr. Channing, Chaplain of the House. A large crowd of both white and colored auditors were in attendance. This is the first instance of a colored clergyman preaching at the Capitol, and occasioned much comment in all circles.

The Navy Department has received a communication announcing the destruction of a blockade runner off Charleston. She was discovered aground by the Potomac and Calcutta, our outside blockade, which vessels moved towards her when she was abandoned and fired by the crew. She is a complete wreck, being burned entirely out. Her hull was of iron.

The American Union Commission held a public meeting at the Capitol to-night, to urge measures of relief for white refugees within the military lines of the Union and of East Tennessee, and other localities. Postmaster General Dennison presided. The meeting was addressed by Colonel N. G. Taylor, of East Tennessee; Senator Doolittle, and others.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

From Army of the Potomac.
Our Troops are Busy Building Works.
Death of Lieut. Col. Tremaine.
Fatal Accident to Capt. Forbes
CASUALTIES IN LATE BATTLE.
Lee Cannot Send Away Troops.
Probable Evacuation of Richmond.
Rebel Troops Moving South.
Concentrating for a Final Struggle.
Resignation of General Gregg.
Cold Weather Driving Stragglers In.
EXECUTION OF TWO DESERTERS.
GALLANTRY OF 3D DIVISION.
Reports of Rebel Deserters.
General Lee Present at the Fight at Hatcher's Run.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
February 8, 1865—8 P. M. }

Nothing of interest has transpired on the lines to-day although the weather has been more favorable than for some days past. The troops are busy building works along the newly established line, which will take some days to complete, when they will commence erecting new quarters for themselves. This will not be a difficult job as there is plenty of excellent timber in the neighborhood and the men have got used to the work.

Lieutenant Colonel Tremaine, wrongly reported as Major Tremaine of General Gregg's staff and of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, who was badly wounded in the engagement of Monday, died last evening. He was a gallant officer and much respected and loved by his command and the service.

Captain Forbes, Commissary of Subsistence of the Cavalry Division, who fell from his horse and was badly injured, a day or two since, died this morning. The accident occurred by the hoofs of his horse being caught between the logs of the corderoy road, when he fell, throwing the Captain violently against the logs. His skull was badly fractured, and he remained insensible up to the time of his death.

The total number of casualties in the late engagement have not yet been officially obtained, but will prove somewhat larger than at first reported.

The *Herald's* Correspondent says: "The movement which has thus successfully been accomplished, may have other objects is doubtless true. One thing is certain, it will fully occupy the boasted army of General Lee from sending off troops to reinforce the armies opposed to Sherman's operations, and enable that gallant leader to carry out with ease the programme laid down for him."

The Fifth Corps correspondent says: The results are beginning to manifest themselves, and it is now clear everything is greatly to our advantage, and that in the successful lengthening of our lines and fortifying our progress a decisive and brilliant victory has been gained. The massed batteries of the enemy were hurled in vain against our advancing columns to prevent our establishing a permanent foothold here. This foothold has been gained. We are a move further towards the possession of the Southside Railroad.

The rattling of the cars on the track of the road and the shrill whistle of engines can now be heard. It is saying a good deal, but I don't think it is saying too much, that the entire rebel army in our front cannot drive us from our position, and, furthermore, for them to withdraw any considerable force to aid in the defense of Charleston would be extremely hazardous now, compared with what such withdrawal would have been before the present movement.

The *Herald's* correspondence, in front of Richmond, 9th, says: There are continued indications of the evacuation of Richmond, and it is believed the rebels contemplate a concentration in North Carolina for a grand final struggle at an early day. It is known that rebel troops, among them Breckinridge's old command of Early's Corps, are moving from the Valley, though it is at this writing not wholly divined whither they go.

Wickham's brigade of cavalry has arrived in Richmond within a few days.

The *Herald's* correspondence, of the 8th, says: The inclement weather had subsided and the brigade surgeons report no men as having become disabled by the storm.

It also says: It is now definitely settled that the line as now occupied, covering Hatcher's run, is to be permanently held.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

Special dispatches of the 9th, from the vicinity of Hatcher's run, mention the resignation of General Gregg.

During the intensely cold weather stragglers were arriving in considerable numbers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
February 10, 1865. }

Two men were executed to-day in this army for desertion. Their names were James Hicks 4th Pennsylvania, Third Division, 6th corps, and Samuel Clement, 3d Maine Regiment; the latter was convicted of cowardice in addition to desertion.

Hugh Riley of the 11th Massachusetts was to have been shot to-day for desertion, but the execution of his sentence has been suspended.

The losses in the late battle at Hatcher's Run foot up as follows: Not counting the missing which will not exceed 200: Fifth Corps, officers, 1st division, four killed, twelve wounded; 2d division, five killed and ten wounded; 3d division, seven killed, twenty-seven wounded. Men killed and wounded—1st division, 18 killed and 141 wounded; 2nd division, 18 wounded; 3d division, 60 killed and 395 wounded. Second corps; officers 2d division killed, 8 wounded; 3d division, four men killed and wounded; 3d division, 27 wounded; 3d division 14 killed, 67 wounded. Cavalry division: officers killed 4, wounded 9; men killed 12, wounded 83. Sixth corps: men killed none, wounded 17; 1st division, total killed and wounded 92.

In the first day's fight, it was stated that the 2d Division of the 2d Corps were the only troops actively engaged, which report did injustice to the 3d Brigade of the 3d Division, commanded by Brevet Brigadier General McAllister. This brigade was detached from the division, and sent to the support of Gen. Smith. They took position on his right, near the Tucker House, where they threw up a strong breastwork. About the time they had it completed, they were relieved by Gen. Ramsey's brigade, but were ordered to occupy the ground between the latter and Gen. Smith's right. Before they had time to get into position, the enemy made their appearance in three lines of battle, evidently expecting little opposition at that point.

This was where the fight of Friday afternoon took place, and had McAllister's brigade not stood their ground as they did, repulsing their desperate assault, the Second Division would have been flanked and the enemy would have been in the position to cut off the cavalry and main lines, and, undoubtedly, caused us much heavier loss than that reported above. General McAllister [illegible] No fighting has taken place since Tuesday.

Deserters, who came in yesterday, say that rumors were current in their lines that General Lee was present [illegible] during the sharp engagement, [illegible] The present [illegible] Monday [illegible] to urge [illegible] fight with [illegible] formerly [illegible] of our officers [illegible] endeavored [illegible] different points.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.
The case Decided Against the Prisoners.

MONTREAL, February 10.

The St. Albans raiders' case was again before the court to-day. The [illegible] delay to [illegible] that four messengers were sent to Richmond [illegible] Davis, who was [illegible] to be [illegible] and was [illegible] was captured [illegible] Canada, [illegible] Houghs [illegible] place to [illegible] without [illegible] In reply [illegible] him, saying [illegible] no correspondence [illegible] ed to le[illegible] scene of [illegible] the instruction [illegible] British [illegible] wrote a [illegible] no attention [illegible] delay [illegible] looked [illegible] prisoners.

A splendid grand piano, at a cost of $1,200, has been ordered by some gentlemen to be placed in the [illegible] presented to Mrs. Lieutenant General Grant in Philadelphia. The instrument is one of the most elaborately finished of any ever made in that city.

VERY LATEST.

From Late Rebel Papers.
Richmond Papers on Peace.
AFFAIRS AT WILMINGTON!
Shelling of Ft. Anderson.
FEDERAL GUNBOATS REPULSED
Judah P. Benjamin is Denounced.
WHAT GENERAL LEE FEARS.
Richmond Papers Confirm the Capture of Branchville.
They Also Report the Evacuation of Charleston.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 8th, in a long editorial, endeavors to convince its readers that independence is near if they will only make proper efforts to obtain it. It says there is a profound and powerful spring of revivified passion, wrath and resolve in the Confederate people; it will not be allowed to run to no good, and will not subside again into apathy and despondency unless strong and decisive measures [illegible] available, and convince the people that those who govern this Government know how to give it right impulsion, to drive to its legitimate end [illegible] at hand. The present excitement and fierce resentment are the carefully prepared and elaborated outrage put upon us by Lincoln and Seward must not be allowed to evaporate and pass away in rhetoric and cheers of two or three public meetings. The business before us is of the most practical, earnest and vital kind, if successful [illegible] restoring the confidence of the people and making them feel that the government, in all its branches, is fully committed along with them; that it is the duty of us all to establish our independence or die.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 9th contains the following:—The Wilmington *Journal* says the Yankee gunboats shelled Fort Anderson on Friday last. [illegible] of our men were wounded, two seriously. There were monitors up the river, but neither came to participate. The fort replied and put shot through one of the gunboats, compelling her to haul off.

The Raleigh *Confederate* says:—Commissioners from North Carolina, who recently visited Richmond, were admitted to immediate and protracted interviews with President Davis. Matters of conference were confidential, but we are enabled to say that the President was cordial and conciliating, and [illegible] the commissioners a full history of the [illegible] connected with the proposition, and that the interview resulted agreeable and useful.

General Forrest favors arming two hundred thousand negroes. He denounces [illegible] an inclination to fight for revenge that time and feeling have passed. He now contends for the principle, for home, wife and children to prevent subjugation, but desires peace and is tired of the sacrifice of blood.

Ross' Brigade, of his corps is yet at Corinth. Bell's Brigade in West Tennessee recruiting from South Carolina.

It was stated in a telegram received a few days since, that heavy skirmishing had been going on at McBride's Bridge. This bridge is seventeen miles west of Graham, [illegible] and [illegible] miles west of Branchville.

We regret to learn that Brigadier General Winder, who for a considerable time commanded the Department of Henrico county, died at Florence, S. C. on the 8th instant.

The Marion *Clarion* says: Major General Gardner has been relieved from duty in this Department, and Major General Wm. H. Maury appointed to succeed him.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 9th editorially says: The peace conference is to have an efficient effect upon the Southern people in checking all discussion [illegible] of this new declaration of war, on the rebel currency. It discusses its remarks by saying: In speculating upon the legitimate effect of this new declaration of war, on the value of currency we have taken no account of such [illegible] which has [illegible] of four or five hundred millions in the liabilities of the government, [illegible] ering the effect of things being equal, subject only to the [illegible]

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 9th says: "Grant's movement Sunday and Monday on our right [illegible] serious, and determined attempt to plant his left [illegible] the Southside Railroad, and so, advanced another step in the investment of Petersburg. He may even have expected the capture of that road as possible. In this he was disappointed, but he succeeded in effecting a lodgment at Hatcher's Run, and will certainly now [illegible] Southside Railroad, the immediate objective point of movement. We, however, are well satisfied, that as General Lee has not made any attempt to dislodge him, the position cannot be of strategic value.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has an article about breaking up Jeff. Davis' Cabinet. It first mentions the retirement of Memminger and Seddon, and demands Mallory's removal [illegible] It attacks the State Department, and says the great cause of Mr. Benjamin's unpopularity has been the fact that in no proclamation, signed by the President, or by the Secretary of State, was there a tribute to God [illegible] for the religious faith of the country, [illegible]

A sharp discussion took place in the Rebel Senate the other day, concerning the merits of Joe. Johnston. The history of all his campaigns was reviewed, and sundry other speeches being made on both sides. As usual, Jeff. Davis was furiously assailed for the ill success of the Confederate cause.

A Richmond correspondent of a Southern paper says General Lee told W. C. Rives that there was but a single thing to fear, and that was the spreading of despondency among the people. That he had strength enough left to win independence, and were certain to win it, if the people would only have hope.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

The *Herald's* Washington despatch says: It is understood here that despatches have been received from City Point, stating that Richmond papers of the 11th confirm the report of the capture of Branchville, and also contain a report that Charleston was evacuated.

Our Prisoners in the South.
An Exchange Agreed Upon.
WHAT GEN. GRANT SAYS.
The Question Settled

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

General Grant was before the Committee on the conduct of the War, this morning. The following is a part of his testimony:

Question—It is stated, upon what authority I do not know, that you are charged actively with the exchange of prisoners?

Answer—There is no doubt, and what is more I have effected an arrangement for the exchange of prisoners, man for man and officer for officer, or their equivalent, according to the old cartels, until one or the other party exhausts the number held by them. [illegible] letters daily from friends of prisoners in the South. [illegible] this arrangement has been made, [illegible] Salisbury prisoners [illegible]

Question—There is no impediment in the way of the exchange?

Answer—There is no impediment on our part, [illegible] in a very short time, if they will deliver [illegible] on account of the ice in the river.

Great Fire in New York.
Seizure of Counterfeit Money.
ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

The fire in John street last night destroyed property valued at $300,000. The premises were occupied by J. D. Bass & Co., dealers in wedding, cotton vats, &c., and J. A. Babcock, silver plater.

From $15,000 to $20,000 counterfeit money was seized last evening and three men [illegible] Bank, Vermont.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands, and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

The Great New Movement.

It is not the important and successful movement by the left flank, whereby GRANT's lines have been drawn to within shelling distance of the Southside road, nor the still more important movement of SHERMAN, whereby Richmond is as directly assailed as though he was within a day's march of the rebel capital, that constitutes the most remarkable and hopeful feature of the military aspect. This prominence may safely be ascribed to the great movement of THOMAS's force, principally mounted as cavalry, that is about to be made, or has already commenced, from Eastport, in the northeastern corner of the State of Tennessee. The first point of destination is said to be Mobile, a distance of three hundred miles. The body of cavalry, which will be under the immediate command of General WILSON, is said to be forty thousand strong, but this is somewhat too high a figure, we presume. The distance will be accomplished, it is expected, in fifteen days, the expedition subsisting off the country. Another column, put in motion by General CANBY, will co-operate, and Montgomery, and every place, and everything necessary to crush and burn out the rebellion in the Southwest, will receive proper attention.

Mobile will fall, if the city is not already evacuated by the rebels. Of course, this will be but the beginning, rather than the end, of the great campaign. We may safely affirm that it will be but one of the incidental features, the principal one being immediate cooperation against Richmond and LEE's army, around which, as the embodiment of the rebellion, GRANT, as is now apparent, is concentrating everything.

Postponement of the Draft.

The belief seems to be pretty general that the draft, for which Wednesday the 15th is the day named, will be postponed. For this there is no authority, and the belief rests on no other foundation than the general understanding of "the fitness of things." The quotas of several districts have not only not been ascertained, but there is little prospect that they will be by the 15th. It involves no criticism to say that many things have combined to prevent the usual efforts to fill the quotas of districts and sub-districts. The almost universal opinion that the draft should be postponed, does not proceed from the intention or wish to shirk a patriotic duty, but from the conviction that it can be far better performed through an extension of the time. The popular conception of the whole subject has led to the opinion that it will not be worse to postpone than go ahead; hence the almost universal belief that a postponement will be ordered.

An influential committee from New York city waited on the Secretary of War on Friday last, and asked for a postponement, and it is reported that Secretary STANTON did not deny the application, but treated it as an open question. The local officers under the enrollment law, we understand, have received no new instructions, but are doing their best to be prepared to proceed with the draft on the 15th. Some of them have much yet to do, with but a poor prospect of being ready. The local committees have only just commenced to operate. Some of them have been working in the dark, and but few have made that progress which would have attended their efforts but for the circumstances which, necessarily or unnecessarily, have surrounded the subject. If there is to be a postponment, it necessarily will not be many hours before the fact is made known.

The Jail.

The Grand Jury of the county, not long since, called the attention of the court and of the public, to the condition and management of our county prison. We embrace the occasion, not to express any opinion on this specific case, which will be adjusted by the proper authorities, but to propose a few thoughts on the general subject, which is a very important one, embracing many painful and difficult problems.

It is humiliating to the pride of our civilization, to admit that prisons are necessary in this state of society. Yet the admission must be made. For the protection of society and for the punishment of crime, humanity and justice demand the incarceration of men. In this view the prison is, at once, a blessing and a blot on the race. The inmates of prisons embrace three classes: convicted criminals, persons accused of crimes, and vagrants. Formerly, another class was included,—debtors. Imprisonment for debt, which could be justified only on the presumption of fraud in contracting debts or evading the payment of them, is generally abolished. The old Romans did not hold accused persons in close custody until they were convicted, when imprisonment took the form of punishment. Under our laws they are held for trial, unless released on adequate bail or security for their appearance on trial. Consequently our jails contain accused and convicted persons, who usually fare and share alike.

Some claims may be made, with reference to prisons, on behalf of the inmates; and others, on behalf of society. They should be constructed and kept with some reference to the health of their occupants. A supply of fresh air, some opportunity for exercise, cleanliness and wholesome diet are obvious conditions of health. Against coarseness of the diet or hardness of the bed, humanity utters no protest. But the destruction of his health, by foul air or unwholesome food, is no part of the convict's sentence.

In penitentiaries proper, hard labor is often prescribed as a measure of discipline and a part of the punishment. Why should it not be exacted as well, when practicable, of those who are confined under sentence in the county jail? And it is practicable, when a large number of prisoners constantly fill the places of punishment. Society may justly claim this as a means of diminishing the expense of their maintenance. To the class of vagrants to whom idleness, whether within stone walls or on the street, is a luxury, this arrangement would be admirably adapted.

Society has a further claim, with reference to prisons—that they should not be schools of vice, from which men shall graduate more determined and dexterous rogues than they were when they entered. This reasonable demand requires the separation of the prisoners at least into classes. The promiscuous intercourse of novices in crime with hardened offenders, the forcing of those presumed to be innocent into companionship for months with those proved to be guilty, cannot fail to produce evil effects, which will eventually be detrimental to society. Reformation, though not directly contemplated in legal punishment, may, in many cases, be anticipated, if proper means accompany the infliction. Moral and religious influences should be employed in all places of punishment. These should be provided for by law, for the benefit of the prisoners and for the good of society.

We do not advocate the conversion of prisons into places of comfortable abode. Punishment implies the infliction of pain and the endurance of privation. Prisons are meant to be a terror to evil doers. The mere restriction of liberty, is, to many criminals, no punishment. Idleness, with tolerable fare, is elysium to the lower grade of vagrants. The shame of conviction and of punishment is a feeling that lies outside the line of their experience or understanding.

We hope the bill before our Legislature will provide some of the improvements which we have hinted at, for our county jail. Where there are always so many persons in imprisonment, it would not be a difficult matter, we imagine, to separate the persons detained for trial from those under sentence, and to assign to the latter some kind of hard labor, the avails of which would diminish the burden their crimes impose upon the country.

Local Progress.

We intend, our readers willing, to pursue the subject of the development of public spirit in Pittsburgh, at the risk of being voted hobbyish.

The circulation of this journal reaching, as it does, the large cities of the Union, where its columns are read by those whose ideas have passed through the stages of metropolitan growth which we have begun to experience, we feel loth to spread before that class of readers such frequent evidence of our rudimentary state; especially as Pittsburgh is disproportionately celebrated abroad for many notable things. The contrast between these and our social status is perplexing to strangers as well as disadvantageous to us. We would therefore desire rather that secret forces should work, night and day, to bring about a proper equilibrium in all things that concern our standing as a city of importance in the world. We would prefer that efficient organizations were silently but rapidly filling all the glaring gaps in our social fabric, so that our reproach might melt noiselessly away.

This, however, we are convinced, is too much to hope for. It is painfully apparent that while the commercial element has been sent to seats of learning, at uncounted cost, the social idea has been left to cull its sustenance on the highway. And as this condition of things will not mend itself, we turn with settled purpose to our duty as a laborer for whatever will improve our city. We are encouraged in this purpose by reflecting that our previous efforts to this end have been followed by some degree of active onward movement, and we have some confidence that we shall not labor wholly in vain.

In all cases of deferred duties, the inevitable penalty is an inconvenient crowding of the neglected work into an unduly short space of time. If a man suffers his house to fall away, piece by piece, his outlay must in some one year be large and the repairs thorough. But it is wise still to make the expenditure, though he bitterly lament his previous folly.

If an individual approach maturity of years and is yet a booby as to learning, if he aspires to fill any respectable station, he has a world of work before him, to be dispatched quickly and by herculean effort. But let him not shrink, or the stream will bear him off, a burden to society.

So with communities; the time arrives when a retrospect is painful, relieved by no gradual preparation for a day of large and various demands; no adequate provision for the many wants of a restless population that has been imperceptibly swelling; no recognition of the various principle in nature which requires food and employment for all the faculties and senses—an appetite which can no more be ignored than the more practical and primitive cravings. The fact that this demand now comes from many quarters at once and in varied shape, furnishes no excuse from the duty of fully meeting it. The truth is, it is profitable to execute even rapidly, and with large immediate outlay, that which has been too long delayed. If we gather around us by commercial inducements a busy population of workers, by and by, when these have outgrown the positive struggle for bread, and those other cravings begin to urge their claims, it behooves us, in order to retain this population and encourage a further immigration, to recognize these claims and see that we are not outwitted in the bid for men and work.

Besides producers, we have another class to cater for, called buyers. It is strange that self-interest has failed to point out to us these many years, that one of the most efficient agents in bringing buyers to our markets and holding them here, is that of a proper provision for the comfort and entertainment of the leisure hours of strangers.

A want of this provision causes men to calculate nicely the railroad time tables, that they may have no season of *ennui* in the city where there is no public attraction. Trade is done largely by correspondence, where business might be doubled by personal inspection at leisure whiled away by public amusements of a creditable order, the public park, etc. Pittsburgh, too, of all places, should abound in artificial inducements for travelers to abide here for a time. Everything looks so uninviting to one used to fair skies, that something must compensate for what we cannot hide.

We do not expect to awaken a large share of city pride here. We are a plodding people, and feel, perhaps too greatly, that we can afford to despise mere appearance. For our own sake, socially, we may even choose to do this, and be content to live on as we have lived all our lives. Yet we remark that there is a change in this respect. Our own people, tired of dullness, are getting much in the habit of spending a month or so in New York, where money will buy what they want. We could wish that all this capital were judiciously laid out at home, in creating the sources of enjoyment here.

But we say we abandon the argument of our own requirements, and return to the paying idea that, if we want to make more money than we have ever made before, we must take the steps that will make this city a place in which to pass the days of a profitable business visit. There can be no mistake about this view of the subject. Its correctness is easily tested by our own feelings under similar circumstances.

Will shrewd men hesitate then at making this necessary investment, or shall we continue to forego so promising a yield?

We shall from time to time point out to our local readers such objects as seem to be the duties of the hour, and will conclude this article by referring to an effort now being made in behalf of an Academy of Music. Several small meetings have been held, but a more general co-operation is desired. Here is a very appropriate work, and one that should be easy of accomplishment. Why, the young men of this city who love music and desire a suitable building for the cultivation of this refining art, might erect this work without great sacrifice, if the effort were only general. We do hope this may not drop through for lack of encouragement.

We understand that a meeting will be held this evening at the Monongahela House, to which all who want success in this matter are invited and expected to be present.

Let us see the work well begun.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—In 1778, a Commission was sent, in accordance with Lord NORTH's "conciliatory act," to make an effort for restoring peace between the colonies and the mother country. The Commissioners reached Philadelphia, which was then in possession of the British army. Congress rejected their propositions, with indignation, and the people treated them with contempt. So they relinquished the business, in disgust, and returned to England.

An amusing letter was written, during their stay in the country, by Lord CERTISH, one of the Commissioners, to a friend in England, in which he gives a picture of the two countries, which has not faded, beyond recognition, to the present time:

"I send you a copy of our manifesto. It is a sort of dying speech of the Commission, an effort from which I expect little success. Everything is upon a great scale on this continent. The rivers are immense; the climate violent in heat and cold; the prospects magnificent; the thunder and lightning tremendous, the disorders incident to the country such as to make any constitution tremble. We have nothing on a great scale, with us, but our blunders, our misconduct, our ruin, our losses, our disgraces and misfortunes, that will mark the reign of a prince who deserves better treatment and kinder fortunes."

REBEL LINE OF RETREAT.—Men in desperate situations sometimes unwittingly disclose what is running in their heads, but what they least intend to let out. Thus BEAUREGARD, in a late speech in Mobile, asserted that "he intended to fight to the bitter end, and that if he failed he would beg a passage to some foreign country." This unquestionably sets forth the rebel line of retreat; is at least an index of what the leaders intend. Taking everything into account, the time for executing the purpose here foreshadowed is not far off. The Creole had better be starting.

A proposition is pending in the New York Assembly for a committee to inquire whether the New York city Banks, or any of them have been engaged in or furnished facilities to gold speculators. It is proposed to clothe the committee with full power. This means either thorough work, or is a scheme of certain persons to make it for the interest of banks to buy them off, and obtain a whitewashing report—not unlikely the latter. Board in Albany is five dollars a day, the pay is three dollars; hence members must do something.

The passenger railway companies of Philadelphia have counted the votes taken among their passengers as to whether or no colored people should ride promiscuously in their cars. Taking the average on the various lines, the vote is in the negative ten to one. So unrelenting is the prejudice on the part of the people against the mingling of colors in these public vehicles, that the receipts of the Sixth street line, which carried the colored people in that way, diminished one hundred and seventy-five dollars per day from the very day they began the experiment, while the number of colored people riding averaged but about two hundred per day. The daily receipts of each car diminished from five to eight dollars a day, which diminution was a corresponding gain to the parallel roads. Justice to the stockholders demanded a different course of action, and every fifth car is now reserved for colored riders. On the Tenth and Eleventh street line, out of four thousand votes taken, less than three hundred were in favor of the proposed intermingling of colors.

Provost Marshal Dodge.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

In your issue of the 10th inst., a correspondent, "Bona Fide," has seen proper to make serious charges against Major R. J. Dodge, A. A. P. M. General of the Western Division of Pennsylvania, relative to the credits and local bounties of Veteran Volunteers, who enlisted during the period from February to May, 1864. "Bona Fide" says, "through the incompetency of Maj. Dodge, the whole business was mixed up and bothered so that the whole thing failed." It might be well for "Bona Fide," before he ventures to charge incompetency upon Major Dodge, to take care that his communications hereafter be written in plain English, or some other language that can be understood. Again, he says that, in "one instance of over thirty men who were kept in *red tape suspense* from the lack of comprehension." Now I doubt whether Major Dodge or any other Major could make sense out of the unintelligible stuff of "Bona Fide." A plain statement of the facts will fully relieve this meritorious officer from the futile attack of this scribbler, who, while he adopts the name of truth and honesty, shows that he is regardless of both.

Had your correspondent understood what he was writing about, he should have known that the manner of establishing credits does not originate in any A. A. P. M. General's office, but is prescribed and promulgated from the War Department. If there was any negligence or incompetency in the A. A. P. M. General's office, during the period spoken of by "Bona Fide," it certainly did not belong to the present A. A. P. M. General, for Major Dodge entered upon the duties of that office August 1st, 1864, two months after the re-enlistment of those veterans who received such cruel treatment. Would it not be as well to let those officers alone who are doing all in their power to strengthen our armies and uphold the Government, instead of clogging their efforts by such unjust attacks as those of "Bona Fide?" Major Dodge has the confidence of the authorities at Washington, and is using every effort to aid the Government to crush out this unholy rebellion. X.

Important Railway Projects.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

I wish you would call the attention of the business men of your city to the importance of watching the movements of certain railroad projects, now in view of some wise men, to divert the trade of a certain section of the country from Pittsburgh. The Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad (I believe that is the name) is intended to connect at Connellsville with the Uniontown road, and then the Greene County Railroad is intended, ostensibly, to terminate at the mouth of Dunkard, but really to connect, bye-and-by, with the Uniontown road, and then there will only remain two or three miles of road to be built by West Virginia, and a complete connection and shorter route will be opened from East to West, by way of the upper Monongahela to Wheeling, and the lower Monongahela and Pittsburgh will be left out of the way, to mourn, when too late, over the want of energy in not constructing a railroad along the Monongahela river, a charter for which is now before the Legislature. Let the people arouse and obtain the required legislation, and then let the road at once be taken hold of and be constructed as soon as possible. The whole valley is now excited over the oil and coal interests, and it is a good time to agitate the subject. V.

The Great River Bed Swindle.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

The oil business has arrived at a point of value, unprecedented in the history of our country. But while this is the case, and we as Pennsylvanians have every reason to be proud of our possessions, allow me to direct your attention, as a public journalist having the general good of the whole people at heart, to the mean, contemptible, effort that is now being made in our Legislature, to pass into the hands of a few, the right to occupy the bed of the Allegheny river at different points for oil purposes; a right to erect piers, breakwaters, and other obstructions in one of the most useful streams in our State, soon to be, by reason of the growth of the country, an immense thoroughfare. Already it carries to our market and the markets of the South and West, immense quantities of lumber and oil, and if this grant is made there will certainly be an outrageous blockade upon the trade of the river, and a gross and everlasting disgrace upon the men who could lend themselves to such a scheme. I simply give this hint, not having time to enlarge upon the subject now. A moments' reflection should convince our people that they should assemble *en masse*, and command our representatives not to dare to aid so flagrant an imposition. J. K. M.

General Intelligence.

A Toronto correspondent of the Albany *Journal* writes that he has it from the best authority that a fleet of gunboats has been lying in Quebec for some time, ready to be dropped down upon the lakes the moment navigation opens. They have been shipped from England during the past year, and have simply to be put together to be ready for immediate use.

The eastern bound train on the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ran off the track near Martinsburg on Monday afternoon, upsetting one or two of the passenger cars, killing one man, it is said, and seriously injuring several other passengers.

Gov. Bramlette, in his message to the Kentucky Legislature, communicating the Constitutional amendment, says that no man can hope for the perpetuation of slavery in Kentucky, and then proceeds to propose a bargain with the United States; that the said United States shall pay Kentucky $34,179,246 for her slaves, and in consideration thereof Kentucky shall ratify the amendment. He thinks, however, it is better to adopt the amendment unconditionally than to reject it altogether.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that on and after the 1st of February, 1865, persons executing receipts for the delivery of any property must affix a two cent stamp to such receipts and cancel the same, otherwise they will be prosecuted for the penalty of $22, incurred under section 158 of the act of June 30, 1864. Receipts for the delivery of coal, wood, etc., will, it appears, require a stamp hereafter.

The seven territorial delegates in the House of Representatives, though deprived of the privilege of voting, have joined in a statement which has been entered upon the journal of the House, saying that the proposed anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution of the United States meets with their unqualified approbation.

A desperate attempt was made on Wednesday morning last to rob the safe of the Wellsville, Ohio, Savings Bank, by blowing it open with gunpowder. The outside door of the safe was shivered, but the thieves could not break the inner door, and consequently drew none of the deposits. The bank is now undergoing the necessary formalities to constitute it a national bank.

The following item is from the Macon (Ga.) *Confederacy*, of a late date: "A disgraceful affair is now going on up town. A mob of women, with the black flag, are marching from store to store on a pillaging expedition. The Pelham Cadets have been ordered out to disperse them."

During the passage of General A. J. Smith's troops through Cairo, on Wednesday, on steamers, parties of the soldiers made a raid into the town, helping themselves to everything they could lay their hands on in the stores, shops, saloons, etc. Some of the merchants are heavy losers. Great consternation was occasioned among the citizens, and all the stores, shops and saloons were closed, and a guard placed in the streets. The soldiers feel aggrieved that they are ordered to the extreme south before receiving their pay, which is several months in arrears.

Gigantic frauds at Norfolk, Virginia, are mysteriously hinted at, and it is said that Gen. Grant has appointed a military commission, which is sitting at the United States Custom House, to investigate them. The sessions of the Commission are secret.

The citizens of Chicago are in a state of great excitement over what they term a "horse-railway swindle." It seems the State Legislature has passed a bill giving certain franchises to passenger railway companies, amounting to millions of dollars, against which a certain class of citizens most strenuously object and remonstrate. These citizens have vowed not to ride in the line, and will run omnibus lines in opposition.

Thursday morning last, a man about fifty years of age clambered over the high railing around St. Paul's Churchyard, corner of Broadway and Vesey street, New York, raised a marble slab covering a tomb, and bestowed himself within, with the intention (as he said a short time before to a policeman) of "burying his soul." Of course there was a crowd, the police mixed in, the eccentric mortal was hauled out while apparently engaged in devotion, and sent off to the larger and warmer Tombs in Centre street, from which he would probably be sent to a lunatic asylum.

Mr. Ben. Holladay, the contractor for the overland mail route, contradicts the report that the line has been reopened. For a distance of 300 miles Mr. Holladay's stations are destroyed and the stock withdrawn. The business cannot be resumed until the stations are rebuilt, and corn and forage supplied.

Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, sent a message to the Legislature of that State, recommending the ratification of the constitutional amendment by that State. Governor Bramlette thinks, however, that the general Government should pay Kentucky $34,000,000, the value of her slaves in 1861.

Nearly seventeen hundred suits are pending against New York, for damages sustained at the hands of the mob, in the great riots of July, two years ago. Another verdict has been rendered in favor of a party who lost some property, in that way, at Allerton's Hotel.

The reconnoissance made by General Meade on Sunday and Monday is said to have satisfied General Grant that Lee maintains his more important positions with the full strength of his army, and consequently that what opposition Sherman will encounter will come chiefly from Hardee's army, the State militia of Georgia and South Carolina, and, possibly, one or two corps from Dick Taylor's army.

Gov. Stone has issued a call for an extra session of the Legislature of Iowa, to ratify the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery in the United States.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

I think Mr. Stanton will remain in the War Department. I hope he will, at least. People may call him rough and arbitrary; but he is honest as the sun, true as steel, and untiring as time, while his sleepless energy and resistless industry are something marvelous, and his quick comprehension and large capacity are daily wonders. I don't see why any change should be made in the Navy Department. Before the 4th of March the naval work of the war will be mainly done—indeed, it is already done; and there can be no object for an ambitious man in seeking to manage the navy while the war is dying out. Mr. Fessenden, of course, goes out of the Treasury Department. Three gentlemen are mentioned as likely to succeed him—Senator Morgan, ex-Gov. Boutwell, and Hugh McCullough, present Comptroller of the Currency. I presume the President has not yet decided upon his successor. General opinion in Congress fixes upon Mr. Boutwell; the influence of New York commercial circles is for Mr. Morgan; while I see many indications in the Treasury Department itself that Mr. McCullough will be taken. Mr. Seward's position is supposed to have some relation to the Treasury Department—that is, he goes out if Mr. Morgan comes in. Possibly—yet I guess he may remain where he is for the present, if he will. Mr. Lincoln's confidence in him is shown in the recent peace conferences, in unmistakable language. The Interior Department is a mere routine office, in which Judge Usher is doing well. He doesn't carry any weight in the Cabinet, and his continuance in his present position for a year or two longer seems probable enough. The Postmaster General and Attorney General are new to their offices, and I see no reason why any change should be made, nor any probability that one will be made. Geography will undoubtedly decide some questions as long as our Government continues, and it will have something to do with the formation of the new Cabinet; but Mr. Lincoln is not likely make changes simply to change, and I don't anticipate such a general reconstruction as many persons do. "Let well enough alone" is a good maxim for rulers as well as the ruled.

The finance committee on the inauguration ceremonies, some time ago, resolved to hold a great ball on the evening of inauguration day, but representations from so many sections of the country as to the impropriety of such a course have been received, that they have been induced to reconsider the matter. At a meeting last night, the members from Rhode Island, Illinois and Ohio took strong ground against it. The question will finally be decided at the next meeting of the committee.

A strong influence has asked the President, in view of the report on the Petersburg mine explosion, to give General Burnside a command in the field.

The absence of any allusion to the replies of Messrs. Stephens and Hunter (who were the principal speakers in the late conference) in their report to Jeff. Davis, is the subject of general remark. What President Lincoln proposed is stated briefly and correctly, but as to what the exact replies were, the rebel Commissioners do not inform us. Nor does Davis appear to be any more communicative, for not only is he silent in his message to Congress, concerning the report of the Commissioners, but in his speech at the Richmond mass meeting, so far as reported, he is equally dumb upon this subject. There is certainly something singular in this reticence. It is admitted that the conference lasted from 9 a. m. until 2½ p. m., five hours and a half, that it was full and explicit, and yet what is given us of the result by the rebel representatives would not have consumed three minutes in the utterance! The *Examiner* is the only paper which even alludes to the responses of the Commissioners, and this allusion is confined to a single line, in which it states that the Confederate reply was "substantially that the propositions of Messrs. Lincoln and Seward were not debatable, and that they [the Commissioners] could not enter upon their discussion." What, pray, then, was talked about in all that five hours and a half? for there certainly was talk, or usually is, when the champaigne flows freely around.

Our losses on Monday last in the battle of Hatcher's Run now turn out to be greater than at first reported. They will, according to official dispatches, exceed 1,100, the greater part of which occurred in the doubling up of the Third Division of the Fifth Corps, which broke wildly and fled in confusion for a distance of over two miles. A reconnoissance made since discovered the rebels in full force at Dabney's Mills, but they have shown no disposition to renew the assault.

The report in the Richmond papers that Sherman has cut the road between Augusta and Branchville is credited in military circles here; but it is probably only a portion of Kilpatrick's cavalry which holds the position on that road. In the happy arrangement of Sherman's other plans, however, this occupancy of the cavalry force will be most opportune; nor is it believed the enemy can drive it from the position.

The prospect for the establishment of a line of steamers between California, China and Japan is well received and stands a good chance of success.

The delay in the attack on Mobile is, I hear, occasioned by the unfavorable condition of the roads, which impedes all active movements. The troops, however, are massed for the purpose, and the assault cannot be far distant.

The rejection by the rebel Senate to arm the negroes is not in harmony with the violent war spirit in the articles in the Richmond papers of the 7th, and hence these articles must be looked upon as pure gas, though intended to appear as sober earnest.

It is evident, from a careful consideration of the President's report, that when the peace conference separated at Hampton Roads it was not considered that the affair was definitely terminated, or that further negotiation was unexpected, is fully sustained. This also appears from the tenor of the message submitted by Mr. Davis to the rebel Congress on Monday last. The dispatch of General Grant to the President, which finally induced him to first send Mr. Seward and subsequently go himself to meet them, proves that with regard to two at least of the delegates there was reason to expect that they were prepared to consider terms of re-union. It must be noticed that neither President Lincoln nor the three rebel commissioners give us any details of the hours of conversation that passed, and which qualified and explain the more prominent features which are reported. There is no doubt but that there was reason on both sides for the belief that further conferences would probably grow out of this preliminary meeting. The tone of public sentiment at Richmond, however, appears for the present to have overborne any such ideas, and Mr. Davis has gave with the current; and even Mr. Stephens does not feel strong enough to oppose any further resistance to it until after the events of the war shall have again subdued the artfully excited passions of the people to a more pacific level.

Personal.

Vice-President Hamlin has left Washington for Bangor, Maine, his place of residence, to be present at the marriage of his eldest daughter.

Washington A. Bartlett, formerly Lieutenant in the United States Navy, and for a short time Commander of the Naval Brigade recruited in New York in the first year of the war, died on Monday last, aged forty-nine years. Colonel Bartlett was father of the young lady who married Senior Oviedo, the wealthy planter of Cuba, in New York, several years ago—the nuptials being celebrated as the "Diamond Wedding."

The rebel Major Wolf, who was sentenced to be shot in retaliation for the murder of Major Wilson, during Price's raid, and who has been in Gratiot prison, St. Louis, for several months, under a respite from the President, has been sent to Johnson's Island.

James Buchanan, at a remote period of our history President of the United States, reports his income, for the last year, as having been $11,111.

A person who saw John C. Breckinridge a few weeks ago, says that his appearance is that of a person in the habit of consuming a vast quantity of bad whisky. Considering the present price of stimulants at the South, the statement must be received with caution.

The following named rebel prisoners, now confined at Fort Delaware, it is reported will not be exchanged during the war, owing to their peculiar character: T. M. King, 7th; James Riderwell, 35th; Herbert Alexander and James Washington, 12th; Z Anderson, 18th; C. S. Lorrett, S. C. Morland and John Coster, 11th; G. M. Kenny, 6th, and T. W. Dear, of the 43d Virginia Cavalry; J. Brigg and Hoffman Gilmore (brother of the noted guerrilla chief), 2d Maryland Cavalry; John M. Rafter, J. D. Lynn, Wm. Harkness, James McNeal, R. P. Tubb, of McNeal's Independent Rangers, and J. Tavener, citizen.

The State.

They have a free soup society in Lancaster, which furnishes about six hundred persons daily with soup, bread and crackers.

Rev. W. P. Moore, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Oil City, has been "surprised," by a number of the citizens of that place, by a present amounting to $1,140.

Mr. John Wilson, of Wilmington township, Lawrence county, while returning homeward in his sled from a business tour in Ohio, died suddenly on Thursday, the 2d inst. Deceased was sixty-six years old, and a few hours previous to his death was in good health and fine spirits.

Books of subscription to the capital stock of $100,000 for a National Bank, in Brookville, have been opened in that place, with a fair prospect of success, the greater part being already taken.

E. A. Banks, Esq., of Norristown, Pa., while stopping at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on Wednesday night, the house being full, he was obliged to sleep in one of the parlors, with a number of other lodgers. Sometime before morning he was relieved by some thief of a valuable gold watch, about $200 in greenbacks, and $50 in gold.

On Saturday, 4th instant, as the workmen employed in the foundry of Norris Iron Works were casting a large iron roller for crushing iron ore, the vent in the mound through which the gas and heated air escapes, became stopped up, or was not sufficiently large for the purpose, and the mould containg the melted iron exploded, and threw the metal on two of the hands, Joseph Jowles, foreman of the shop, and Henry Allabough, burning them in a very serious manner.

Highly Important to Soldiers' Families—Maintenance and Education of Their Children Provided For.

In the House of Representatives, on the 2d inst., Mr. Herron, from the Committee on Education, read the following supplement to the Common School Law of this Commonwealth, relating to the maintenance and education of destitute orphan children and brothers and sisters of deceased soldiers and sailors:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That it shall be the duty of the Board of School Directors of each township, ward, borough or school district in this Commonwealth, within ninety days, or as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, and annually thereafter as the Superintendent of Common Schools of this Commonwealth may direct, to make out a list of all orphan children of soldiers and sailors, or orphaned brothers and sisters of the same, who had been dependent upon them for support, under sixteen years of age, residing in said township, ward, borough or school district, who are in whole or in part dependent upon either public or private charity, or upon the earnings of a widowed mother for support, giving the age of each orphan thus left destitute, and the post-office address of the mother, other relative or friend to whose care the said orphan or orphans are committed, and shall transmit the same to the County Superintendent of Common Schools, whose duty it shall be to examine the same, and, if found to be correct, to endorse it and forward it to the State Superintendent of Common Schools.

SEC. 2. That the State Superintendent shall keep a separate and correct record of said lists thus transmitted to him from each county, in a book provided for that purpose, which shall be open for inspection in the school department, at all times, to all persons concerned.

SEC. 3. That the Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and State Superintendent, are hereby constituted a board of trustees who are empowered to invest upon sufficient security the fund of fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as remains unexpended, donated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the education and maintenance of the orphans of deceased Pennsylvania soldiers and sailors, or so much thereof as in their judgement may not be needed under the provisions of this act during the twelve months immediately succeeding its passage, and the balance shall be deposited in the State Treasury, and shall be drawn out upon warrants of the State Superintendent, for the maintenance and education of such orphans as are contemplated by this act.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the school directors of every school district in this Commonwealth, as far as in them lieth, to make arrangements for the maintenance and schooling of any or all of the orphans above mentioned, resident within their district, by contracting with suitable parties, with the consent of the mother, relative, or other friend, appearing in behalf of said children, upon such terms that the services of said children shall, either in whole or in part, be accepted as an equivalent for the necessary expenses incurred in their maintenance and schooling, and shall make report annually of all such contracts to the State Superintendent in the manner now provided for by the general school laws of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 5. That whenever the mother, relative, other friend of such orphans, or the board of school directors shall desire aid as contemplated by this act, he, she or they shall make declaration under oath or affirmation, setting forth that the father of the said orphan or orphans, or brother, upon whom they had been dependent for support, was killed in battle or died of disease contracted in the military or naval service of the United States or of this Commonwealth, specifying the company and regiment, or the name of the vessel, in which he served, if practicable, and also stating the pecuniary circumstances of the mother or relative appearing in behalf of such orphans, the age of the children, their physical condition, together with such other facts as may be necessary to form a just opinion of the wants of the same, the said declaration shall be submitted to the school board of the district in which said orphans shall reside, who shall examine the same, and if it be found to be correct, it shall be endorsed by the President of the same and forwarded to the County Superintendent, who shall also endorse it if found to be correct and transmit it to the State Superintendent, who shall examine the same and if satisfied that it is correct in form, and in fact, he shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for whatever amount, in each individual case, he shall deem just and right under the facts set forth in the application. *Provided,* That in no case shall such amount be more than thirty dollars per annum for each orphan.

SEC. 6. That in all cases where such orphans as are contemplated to be benefited by this act shall be without parent, relative, or other friend, appearing in their behalf, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the School Board of the school District, who shall also be the proper person to make the declaration provided for in section fifth, of this act, in lieu of mother, relative or other friend, to find suitable homes for said orphan children in the District in which they may reside, or in an adjoining District; and said Secretary is hereby authorized to sign, seal, and execute a contract with such suitable person or persons, (subject to the approval of the Board of School Directors at a public meeting thereof), fixing the time for which said orphan child or children shall remain with said person or persons. The amount of money to be paid for food, clothing and schooling, (said schooling not to be less than four months in each and every year), and define particularly the duties and obligations of the parties to the said contract. *Provided,* That in every instance the services of the said child shall, if possible, be received as an equivalent for its maintenance and support. *And provided further,* That a majority of the Board of School Directors shall have power at any regular meeting thereof to annul any such contract and declare the same cancelled, if they shall believe it to be to the interest of said orphan child or children to do so.

SEC. 7. That should any applicant for aid under this act refuse or neglect to send said orphans of more than six years of age to school at least four months in each year, unless sickness or other providential hinderance should prevent, such applicants shall not be entitled to receive any further aid under this act until the end of the school year for which aid is sought in such cases, the State Superintendent may require an additional statement, under oath or affirmation by the teacher or teachers that such orphans have attended school regularly for four months at least during the previous school year, and when the State Superintendent is satisfied that such orphans have attended school as herein above provided, the usual warrant shall be issued by him.

SEC. 8. The secretary of each school board in this Commonwealth shall be entitled to receive two dollars per day for each and every day necessarily employed in preparing lists of such orphans as are contemplated herein and for performing such other duties as are imposed upon him by this act, which compensation shall be paid out of the common school fund of the district.

SEC. 9. That the State Superintendent shall be and he is hereby authorized to employ an additional clerk in the school department at a salary not exceeding twelve hundred dollars per annum, whose duty it shall be to attend to the business connected with the orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors under this act.

SEC. 10. That the State Superintendent shall, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, prepare and forward to the secretary of each school board in this Commonwealth, the proper blanks and instructions necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 11. That the State Superintendent of Common Schools shall in his annual report make a statement of the number of orphans which have been returned to his department, the number aided, and the amount expended under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 12. That so much of the act entitled "an act authorizing the Governor to accept the donation of the Pennsylvania Railroad company," approved the sixth day of May Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, as may be inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same is hereby repealed.

DIED:

McCOMB.—At Dixmont Hospital, on Friday, February 10th, ALBERT McCOMB, son of Joseph McComb.

Funeral from the rooms of Fairman & Samson, undertakers, corner Smithfield and Seventh streets, on Monday, February 13th, at 10 o'clock a. m. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

PURE MEDICINAL LIQUORS.

Pure Medicinal Liquors.
Pure Medicinal Liquors.

For Medicinal purposes, buy none but the best, for the common and ordinary grades of Liquors are essentially injurious.

For the Finest Medicinal Liquors,
For the Finest Medicinal Liquors,

Go to McCLARRAN & CO.'S Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street, where you will also find a splendid stock of

Pure Drugs. Genuine Patent Medicines.
Pure Drugs. Genuine Patent Medicines.
Perfumery and Toilet Articles.
Perfumery and Toilet Articles.

Hair Brushes made of the best Russian Bristles.
Hair Brushes made of the best Russian Bristles. At

N. McCLARRAN & CO.'S Drug Store,
85 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street.
Agents for Boyle's celebrated Pile Cure.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LOANS.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

The special attention of our Capitalists, Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, and all classes of our people, is called to the advantages of the

7-30 U. S. TREASURY NOTES,

AND

10-40 U. S. GOLD BONDS.

The HIGH RATE OF INTEREST, ENTIRE SECURITY, and DESIRABILITY of those Securities, offer GREAT ADVANTAGES to the purchaser.

Every one purchasing not only obtains a good paying investment, but performs a sacred and important duty in thus sustaining the United States Government.

The 7 30's are in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000, and FULL COMMISSION ADDITIONAL IN CASH is paid to ALL PURCHASERS, no matter how large or small the amount of Bonds purchased.

JAMES O'CONNOR, Pres't.

S. D. HERRON, Cashier. ja30-tf

AUCTION SALE.—The following U. S. Condemned Stores will be sold at public auction, at the Office Commissary of Subsistence, corner of Penn street and Garrison alley, on

MONDAY, Feb. 13th, 1865, at 11 o'clock, a. m.,

10 barrels Mess Beef.
3:7 pounds Hard Bread.
Terms Cash, Government Funds.
fe10-3t GEO. W. MURPHY, Capt. & C. S. Vols.

TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of Stockholders will be held at Wilkins Hall, in the city of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, March 2d, 1865, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organization, as specified under the Act of Assembly, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved July 8th, 1863.

JOSIAH KING, President pro tem.
Pittsburgh, February 8th, 1865.—fe10-td

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.
Cor. Wood and Fifth sts.,
Financial Agent of the United States.
AND
Special Agents
OF
JAY COOKE,
FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULAR
7-30 TREASURY NOTES.

Is now receiving subscriptions for this Loan under the new arrangement.

The usual Commission paid to Banks and Bankers.

JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
fe10

WOLFE CREEK OIL COMPANY, of Pittsburgh.—There will be a meeting of Stockholders at the Jewelry Store of J. R. Reed, No. 68 Fifth street, at 2 o'clock, p. m., to-day. By order of the President.
fe13-1t J. COBLENS. Secretary pro tem.

$200.—PATENT RIGHT FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY of a very valuable Invention FOR SALE OR TRADE, or will take a partner. Apply at Room 75, St. Clair Hotel
fe13 2t

SECOND WARD, ALLEGHENY. An encouraging prospect is now presented for filling the quota of the Ward, and obviating the necessity of a draft. All that is needed to secure a complete and speedy success, is a hearty co-operation of those enrolled men who have hitherto done nothing, to assist in procuring volunteers. Out of 600 enrolled men in the Ward, only 150 have contributed money, or encouraged the movement by their presence at the meetings. These meetings at the School House have been attended night after night by the same men, who have all along had to bear the heat and burden of the day; and, although the absence of the great majority has been sufficient to discourage them from further effort, they have continued to increase their contributions until their funds are almost exhausted. They now call upon these non-contributors to arouse themselves and attend a MASS MEETING to be held at the SCHOOL HOUSE, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of making one grand final effort to secure the necessary amount. This can be done if all delinquents contribute a few dollars each. Come up, then, like men, and do something. If you cannot give a hundred, or even fifty dollars, five or ten will be thankfully received; and the man who cannot give a dollar may assist the recruiters in procuring men.

It is folly for you to wait to see whether or not the movement will be successful before you subscribe. It is this delay—this waiting to see what other men do before acting—that has retarded operations to this late day. Come forward at once and make your subscriptions, and let recruiting commence, which it will to-morrow, if all do their duty to-night. Remember, the public will not overlook the conduct of those men who, being equally liable, quietly fold their arms and sponge from the exertions and liberality of others. Should a draft take place, it may be mentioned for the benefit of those who contemplate joining the carpet-sack brigade, that it will be a difficult matter to elude the Government detectives, as it is determined that this time the men drafted shall be forthcoming, dead or alive.

It is earnestly requested that all former subscriptions in cash and for bonds, be paid into the City Treasurer's Office to-day, so that the exact state of affairs can be presented to the meeting to-night. Not a dollar can be expended until the entire necessary amount is procured. fe13 1t

2,000 BOLTS PER DAY CAN BE made on our PATENT MACHINES. Also, RIVETS and SPIKES of all kinds.
HARDAWAY & SONS, St. Louis.
REFERENCES.
Chouteau, Harrison & Valle, Laclede Rolling Mill.
Collins & Holliday, Broadway Foundry.
Marshall & Co., Western Foundry.
John McCarty, Bogy Nail Mill. fe13-3wood

IN THE MATTER OF THE ACcount of S. Cuthbert, surviving Executor of Robert Burnside, deceased.

In the Orphan's Court of Allegheny county. No. 14—March Term, 1860.

And now, February 11th, 1865, on motion of N. Nelson, Attorney for Samuel Fleming, a legatee, Wm. G. Hawkins, Esq., Jr., is appointed Auditor to audit the account and distribute the balance in the hands of Executor. By the Court.

From the Record: WM. A. HERRON.

The Auditor above named will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, at his office, No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1865, at 2 o'clock p. m.
f-13-law3w W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Auditor.

FOR RENT.—IN THE FLOURISHing village of Bellevernon, on the Monongahela river, in Fayette county, the well known

MANSION HOUSE

of the late Solomon Speer. The premises are beautifully situated near the wharf, and well calculated for a hotel or boarding house having been used as one for many years. The patronage of the town alone is sufficient to guarantee it as a sure enterprise. The house contains 14 apartments in good order, and a well of water is at the door, a good garden with fruit trees, and everything necessary to render it a desirable property. The stabling is new, and sufficient for the accommodation of forty or fifty horses. This property will be rented for one or a number of years. For terms, address L. M. SPEER.
f.13-6t Bellevernon, Pa.

TENNYSON CLUB LECTURES.

LAFAYETTE HALL.

ALFRED BURNETT,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 15th, will produce his life-like imitations of HENRY WARD BEECHER, by delivering one of his most

THRILLING PATRIOTIC SERMONS.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 16th, will give his

Eccentric Delineations and Humorous Recitations.

Tickets 50 cts.; to be had at the Book and Music Stores, or at the Door. Lecture commence at 8 o'clock.

HALL PATTERSON,
J. B. BUTTERFIELD,
S. C. McCANDLESS,
J. M. GAZZAM,
JOHN McCLAREN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS,
A. W. CHISLETT,
STEPHEN WOODS,
Lecture Committee.
fe13 4t

BLANK BOOKS
ON HAND AND MANUFACTURED TO ORDER,
BY
MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
STATIONERS,
fe13-1t No. 39 Fifth street.

OIL ENGINES FOR SALE.
ONE 6 BY 14 INCH AND ONE 7 by 20 inch OIL ENGINE, with double flue or locomotive boilers, at
M. DARRAGH & CO.'S,
Engine Builders, Fallston, Beaver County, Pa.
fe13-

NEW GOODS.
TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELLINGS,
PILLOW LINEN,
SHIRTINGS, &c.
New Goods, just received, and for sale at reduced prices, by
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 Fifth street,
fe13

FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION
OF
Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio,
AND
Western Virginia.
President.................Dr. C. G. HUSSEY.
Vice-Presidents:
THOS. BAKEWELL,
WILLIAM THAW,
Hon. THOS. M. HOWE,
FELIX R. BRUNOT,
Corresponding Secretary..........Rev. J. B. CLARK, D. D.
Recording Secretary..........E. H. IRISH, Esq.
Treasurer..........ALLEN KRAMER, Esq.
Directors:
Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D.
Rev. Herrick Johnston,
Hon. Thos. Williams,
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Rev. G. S. Chase,
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Dr. T. F. Dale,
Ormsby Phillips,
Wm. Little
Josiah King,
Wm. M. Shinn, Esq.,
Hon. Jas. L. Graham,
David Robinson,
Harvey Childs.

Donations of Clothing, Bedding, Boots and Shoes, School and other Books, and Money, to be sent to Rev. J. S. TRAVELLI, Chairman Executive Committee, at C. G. Hussey & Co.'s, No. 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, February 10, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Western Pennsylvania Oil Company, held at the Board of Trade Rooms, pursuant to legal notice, the following officers were unanimously elected:

PRESIDENT:
R. E. SELLERS.
VICE PRESIDENT:
LOUIS MORGANSTERN.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. McCutchen, Aug. Hartze, Jas. Lippencott, Henry Rosenbach, D. McDonald, *Philadelphia*—S. J. Lebennan, E. Bonswanger.
TREASURER:
JAKE HILL.
CLERK:
A. T. FAHNESTOCK.
fe11-3t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—FIFTH DIVIDEND ROSS OIL COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT on the capital stock. Payable on and after the 15th inst., at their office, No. 4 Hand street. The dividends of this Company will be paid quarterly hereafter. By order of the Board. [fe11-3t] ROBT. WRAY, Jr., Sec'y.

MAD. BERNARD HAS ARRIVED in this country from Spain. She is gifted with a natural foresight to delineate the countenance of the person you will marry, and by her Astrological power foretell the date of the happy event. She is the Fifth Daughter of the celebrated M. Bernard, of Madrid. Send her the color of your hair and eyes, and whether of light or dark complexion. Enclose 25 cents and red stamp to LENA BERNARD drawer 78, Detroit, Mich., and she will send you the Miniature by return mail. f-9-4t

BARREL FACTORY
FOR SALE.
All the necessary machinery and implements for the manufacture of ONE HUNDRED OIL BARRELS per day. Complete and in good running order,
Inquire of WM. M. SHINN,
No. 137 Fourth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK.
Corner Wood and Virgin Alley.
United States Depositary and Financial Agency.

7 3-10 LOAN.

This Bank keeps on hand for sale the 7 3-10 United States Treasury Notes, and takes subscriptions for the same.

This is the POPULAR LOAN—the only Government loan now in market at par—giving those who have money a safe and desirable opportunity for investment.

Two Cents a Day for Each $100.

These Notes are all dated 15th August, 1864. The interest payable semi-annually on the 15th February and 15th of August, at the rate of $7 30 per $100 per annum. At the expiration of three years (only little over two and a half now) they are exchangable into the 5-20 Gold Bonds. Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers. Interest will be paid at our Banking House.

WM. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
JOHN B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.
C. M. SEIBERT, Assistant Cashier. ja21-2m

OIL LANDS FOR SALE—Situated in the heart of the West Virginia Oil regions. Enquire of F. BRAUN, Druggist
fe11-3t corner Liberty and St. Clair, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned will, on SATURDAY February, 25th, 1865, present his petition to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, praying that final discharge under the Insolvent Laws of Penna's.
fe9-15t JAMES STEWART

FOR SALE—A FRAME HOUSE, No. 66 Poplar street, Allegheny, containing 4 rooms, with hall and good cellar; yard back and front. Inquire of ROBT. WRAY, Jr.
fe10-3t No. 4 Hand street

JONES, BOYD & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
STEEL,
fe7-tf cor. Ross and Second streets, Pittsburgh.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—THE Spring Session of H. M. TWINING'S Seminary for young Ladies commences February 1st. A few more scholars can be admitted. fe6-6t

WANTED—EVERY PERSON TO purchase Prof. LABAR'S MAGIC HAIR RESTORATIVE RECIPE, one of the greatest discoveries of the age. It will soften and invigorate the hair, and give it a lustre as though oil had been applied. It will also prevent the hair from falling out, and in three weeks time it will cause the hair to grow on a bald head—and if your hair is turning gray, it will restore it to its original color in two weeks time. It is also an infallible cure for the headache. This is a rare chance for men out of employment to make from ten to twenty dollars per day. Try it—everybody try it, for it is one of the greatest curiosities ever discovered by man.

Address Prof. L. H. LABAR, with one dollar enclosed for the recipe. Drawer 3417, Chicago, Ill. fe11

WYANDOTTE LOTS AND LANDS FOR SALE.—Six Frame Houses, also One Thousand Lots of all classes, from the Levee to Twelfth street, and Lands on each side of the town. Now is the time to get bargains while real estate is low, and anticipate the great and rapid advance which must take place soon, in consequence of the COMPLETION FROM WYANDOTTE (and from no other town on the Missouri river, although falsely so stated by some papers, and unwittingly copied by others) to Lawrence of the Great Union Pacific R. R., E. D., and its rapid extension thence Westward, besides the certainty, at no distant day, of our connection by Parkville with the H. & St. Joe R. R., and thus by competition making Wyandotte the cheapest shipping point on the Missouri river, for the products of Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico.

The subscriber intends to go into the oil business in Pennsylvania, and therefore will now sell low. Apply personally or by letter to

JOHN McALPINE,
Wyandotte, Kansas.
February 2, 1865.

N. B. All persons entitled to deeds from the Wyandotte City Company, had better forward their Certificates immediately, (else they may never get them,) to JOHN McALPINE,
fe11-4t Trustee Wyandotte City Co.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of THOMAS McFADDEN, Sr., dec'd, late of Moon township, Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted by the Register of Wills, in and for said county, to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate will make immediate payment and those having claims will present the same for settlement to JAMES A. McFADDEN,
fe1 5td-1tw Executor.

J. C. MATTERN,
(Successor to George W. Weyman.)
DRUGGIST,
Corner Third and Smithfield streets.
oc28-1y-eod

THE HORSE NECK OIL COMPANY will grant favorable LEASES on a portion of their property, on Calf Creek, Western Virginia, which is considered by experienced oil men as valuable as any oil territory in the country. There has been some large Wells struck in the immediate neighborhood, and also a flowing Well on a portion of the same property, which will be properly tested as soon as navigation is open. For further particulars inquire of B. S. WARD,
cor. of Wood and Second streets, or
THOS. W. B. SANDERS,
fe8-2w-eod on the property.

LATEST DECISION.

DECEMBER 1864.

WE USE THE
STEINWAY PIANOS

Solely and exclusively, in Public and Private, and recommend them invariably to our friends and the public.

We have at different times expressed our opinion regarding the Pianos of various makers, but freely and unhesitatingly pronounce the STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS FAR SUPERIOR TO THEM ALL.

S. W. MILLS,
ROBERT HELLER,
ROBERT GOLDBECK,
WM MASON,
F. L. RITTER,
THEO. EISFELD,
C. WOLFSOHN,
JOHN N. PATTISON,
GEO. W. MORGAN,
ALFRED H. PEASE,
MAX. MARETZEK,
CARL BERGMANN,
THEO. THOMAS,
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

A fine stock of STEINWAY'S INCOMPARABLE PIANOS received and for sale at

H. KLEBER & BRO.'S,
fe6-1meod. 122 Wood st., Sole Agents for Steinway

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF
Iron Works, Mineral Lands, &c.,
AT WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.

Pursuant to the deed from Joseph Whitaker, George P Whitaker, Joseph Coudon, and their wives, to the undersigned Trustees, dated the sixteenth day of January, 1865, and now of record in the Recorder's office of Ohio county, West Virginia, we will, on WEDNESDAY, the fifteenth day of March, 1865, sell at public auction at the front door of the Court House of said county, commencing the sale at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described property, viz:

First. A tract of land, containing, by survey, forty-two acres, two roods and three perches, situated in Ohio county, in and near the city of Wheeling, bounded as described in said deed, being the tract on which is erected the Iron Mill and establishment, commonly known as the Crescent Iron Works, with the buildings, fixtures engines, machinery, rolls, lathes, tools, implements and equipments pertaining to the said works. These works are well arranged with boiling and heating furnaces, two powerful engines, with the usual trains of rolls and fixtures complete for the manufacture of Railroad and Sheet Iron having a productive capacity of 250 to 275 tons of rails and 25 to 30 tons of sheet iron per week. Also, the coal and other minerals, and the right to take and carry away the same, in, or under the above mentioned tract, and another tract adjoining the same, containing eighty acres, one rood and thirty-three perches, bounded as described in said deed. Said coal lies contiguous to said Iron Works and can be transferred to the bins of the furnaces without rehandling. Also, the portions specified in said deed of the lots numbered two hundred and forty-two and two hundred and forty-three, situated on Eoff street, between Second and Third streets, in said city.

Second. We offer at private sale in parcels to suit purchasers; and if not before sold, we will offer at public sale at the same time and place, ten thousand acres, more or less, of land, described in said deed, lying on the waters of Fish and Fishing creek, in Wetzel county, West Virginia. Said land is supposed to lie within the oil region of West Virginia, is heavily timbered, known to be rich in iron ore and other minerals, and is well worthy the attention of those seeking investment. A plat of the land with a full description, can be seen at the office of Wm. F. Peterson, Esq., in the city of Wheeling.

Terms of Sale. The purchaser to pay not less than one third of the purchase money in hand, but to have the option of paying a greater portion or the whole thereof in hand. The remainder (if any) to be paid in one and two years, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond and security therefor to the satisfaction of the undersigned Trustees, and also securing the same by deed of trust on the property sold to him.

Possession of the Iron Works, with the tract of land, personal property and privileges, and parts of said lots 242 and 243, firstly above described, will be given on the second day of April, 1865.

JOHN W. GILL,
GEO. W. WHITAKER,
CRISPIN OGLEBAY,
NELSON E. WHITAKER,
C. D. HUBBARD,
fe4-2taw-ts Trustees.

FOR SALE—

The subscriber, acting Executor of Dr. PETER SHOENBERGER, deceased, offers at private sale the property known as the "Lockport Furnace property," situate at Lockport, in the county of Westmoreland, and State of Pennsylvania containing about one hundred and thirty acres of land, on which stand the old Furnace Stack, a coal house, several tenant houses and a barn, now in the possession of Samuel Baker. The land is bounded on one side, by the Conemaugh river. About the one-third of it is river bottom and the balance upland, the Pennsylvania railroad passing about midway through it. There are veins of stone coal and iron ore upon it, which have been worked, and there is strong reason to believe that there is a deposit of oil under its surface, which can be reached at no unreasonable depth. An old well was bored for saltwater many years ago, and there is a tradition, that in boring it, an unusually thick lower vein of stone coal was passed through, and that at the greatest depth an abundance of gas escaped from the opening. It is not now susceptible of proof why the salt enterprise was abandoned, but there is a probability that it was the odors of oil that caused it, its presence at that day being regarded as a draw back upon the value of the salt well. About 7 miles further West, in cutting the roadway of the Penna. railroad, out of the side hill, skirting the Conemaugh river, a stratum of rock, said to be fifteen feet in thickness, was exposed, which, when broken, emits the odor of petroleum in a high degree. The geological formation of the country in that neighborhood would indicate that the same rock ought to be found at some distance under the surface at Lockport, which is situated in a basin formed by the Chestnut Ridge and Laurel Hill, in which basin, oil deposits ought to be found, if they exist in that region. A valuable vein of fire clay is also found on this property. Whilst millions of dollars are being invested in supposed oil and other mineral lands at remote points from railroads or other avenues of transportation, [illegible]

JOHN G. MILES,
Executor of Dr. Peter Shoenberger, deceased,
Huntingdon, January 12, 1865.

WANTED.

WANTED—A DWELLING HOUSE, WITH ten or twelve rooms. Allegheny preferred; or a place in the country, with frequent railway communication. Address H. L. P.,
ja7-tf Commercial office.

WANTED—AGENTS WANTED for the NURSE AND SPY, the most exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union Army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. Returned and disabled officers and soldiers in want of profitable employment will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition.
JONES BROS. & CO.,
ja27-3m 600 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

ITALIAN OPERA SINGERS'
LETTER.

NEW YORK, December, 1864.

MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS:

Having used your Pianos for some time, in public and in private, we desire to express our unqualified admiration in regard to their merits. They are characterized by a sonority, harmonious richness and roundness of tone combined with an astounding prolongation of sound, most beautifully *blending with* and *supporting the voice,* to a degree that leaves nothing to be desired. Indeed, we have never met with any instruments, not even the most celebrated manufactories of Europe, which have given us such ENTIRE SATISFACTION, especially as regards their *unequalled qualities for accompanying the voice* and keeping in tune for so long a time as your Pianos; and we therefore cheerfully recommend them before *all others* to students of vocal music and the public generally.

Max Maretzek, Director.
H. Massimiliani, Tenor.
F. Bellini, Baritone.
W. Lotti, Tenor.
J. Weinlich, Basso.
P. B. Lorini, Soprano.
Carozzi Zucchi, Pr. Donna.
E. D'Angri, Contralto.
Jennie Van Zandt, Sopra.
P. De Abella, Conductor.

German Opera Singers' Endorsement.

We heartily concur in the high opinion of the STEINWAY & SONS, Pianos, as expressed by the signers of the Italian Opera, and can only add that in consequence of their wonderful capacity for *supporting and blending with the voice,* we prefer them and use no other make of Pianos, when a STEINWAY instrument can be had. We recommend them to all students of vocal music who desire a reliable guide in the cultivation of the voice.

Carl Anshutz,
Carl Formes,
Jos. Hermanns,
Franz Himmer,
Theo. Habelmann,
Bertha Johannsen,
Marie Frederici,
Pauline Canissa,
Isidore Lehman,
G. Tamaro.

SOLE AGENCY OF
STEINWAY'S PIANOS,
AT
H. KLEBER & BRO.'S,
fe6-1meod 122 Wood Street.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS:

At an Orphans' Court held in Pittsburgh, in and for the county of Allegheny, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1865, the petitions of Jesse Weddell and Silas Long, administrators of Elijah Long, deceased, was presented to the Court, setting forth, that it is expedient to make an addition to the list of property ordered to be sold by said Court, on the —— day of January, A. D. 1865, to wit: of all the coal, or so much thereof as may be necessary and requisite to pay the debts of said decedent underlying all that certain tract of ground situate in Elizabeth township, county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded by lands of the heirs of James Scott, lands late of Robert Bailey, Joseph Fitch, Alexander Irwin and others, containing one hundred and forty-two acres, more or less; and being the same which Joseph Williams and wife granted and conveyed to Elijah Long and others. And praying that the former petition and order of Court may be amended with the same effect, as if the above property had been originally inserted therein, and they be allowed to make sale thereof as aforesaid, at the time fixed by said Court in the order heretofore, to wit: on the day and year aforesaid, made for the sale of real estate described in said petition and order. Whereupon the Court made the following order: And, now, to wit: February 4th, 1865, the within petition presented in open Court, whereupon the said Court, on due consideration, do order and decree, that the said recited petition, and order of sale, be amended as within prayed for. By the Court. From the Record.

WM. A. HERRON, Clerk.

In pursuance of the above order the undersigned will expose to public sale the coal underlying the above described tract, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the debts of the said Elijah Long, deceased, on THURSDAY, February 16th, 1865, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on the premises.

The terms made known the day of sale.

JESSE WEDDELL, and
SILAS LONG,
Administrators of Elijah Long, deceased.
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
fe9-7t Attorneys for Administrators.

PETROLEUM!!!

COMMERCIAL LIST
AND
PRICE CURRENT
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

The attention of those interested in Petroleum Stocks is called to the

Commercial List and Price Current,

Published at 241 Dock street, Philadelphia, every SATURDAY. This paper contains a weekly list of over THREE HUNDRED OIL COMPANIES, with their Capital, Shares, Par Value, Offering and Selling Prices, Dividends, Assets, &c., &c., corrected with great care, so as to furnish RELIABLE QUOTATIONS OF THE ACTUAL VALUE of all the

OIL STOCKS

in the market.

A complete report of the PHILADELPHIA MARKETS, Exports and Imports, Arrival and Clearances, Manufactures and Inspections, &c., &c., being one of the most valuable Commercial Papers of the day. Subscription price $4 00 per annum.

STEPHEN N. WINSLOW,
No. 241 Dock street, Phila.

Those of our Pittsburgh friends wishing to Advertise or Subscribe, will please leave their names and address with Messrs. STEEL & BAILEY, Stock Brokers, Wilkins Hall, and our Agent, CHARLES HERITAGE, will call on them. fe10 3t

T. C. JENKINS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
PURCHASING AGENT,
No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits, and all Farm Produce.

Best brands Family Flour always on hand.

Also, REFINED OILS.

Prompt attention given to Consignments and Correspondence.

WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors.

☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. fe4

DUNKARD CREEK AND
CROOKED RUN OIL COMPANY.

Please take notice that the first meeting of the corporation to be called the "Dunkard Creek and Crooked Run Oil Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, February, the 15th, 1865, at the office of E. GLEASON & CO., 236 Ohio street, Allegheny, for organization, &c., under the act of Assembly, approved the 8th of July, 1863.
E. GLEASON,
ja28-15t Treasurer pro tem.

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
Pittsburgh, February 4, 1865.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the "IRON CITY BANK" and the "IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH," for the three months ending with the 31st day of January, 1865, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, free of Government tax, on or after the 13th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.
fe6 10t JAMES McAULEY, President.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
Pittsburgh Feb 6th, 1865

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the Allegheny Bank to January 31st, 1865, payable on and after the 16th inst., free of government tax. J. W. COOK, Cashier.

Dividends will hereafter be declared in January and July. fe7-8t

OIL ENGINES.

We are prepared to furnish Oil Well Engines on the very shortest notice, having them on hand and finishing all the time, of a superior quality, and in sizes to suit purchasers.

NUTTALL & KIRKPATRICK,
Engine Builders, corner of Water street and Middle alley, rear of Schwartz's Drug Store, Allegheny city, Pa. no17-3m

NOTICE

is hereby given that the undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of manufacturing Cutlery in the city of Pittsburgh, under the style of "*THE PITTSBURGH CUTLERY COMPANY.*"

SAMUEL MASON,
GEORGE JAPSON,
GEORGE MARSHALL.
January 28, 1865.-30-1m

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK,
(Late Merchants and Manufacturers Bank,)
PITTSBURGH, January 26, 1865.

THE REGULAR DIVIDENDS

Of this Bank will hereafter be made in January and July, instead of May and November, and for this arrangement the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the profits to December 28th ult., payable to stockholders forthwith, free of United States taxes.
ja30-2w JOHN SCOTT, jr., Cashier.

UNION INTELLIGENCE OFFICE AND BOOK STORE.

Merchants, store-keepers, hotels, restaurants, private dwellings, manufactories, farmers, &c., can be supplied with male and female help for any and every occupation, by applying at the Book Store and News Depot, Sixth street, below Smithfield.
c28 JOHN D. EGAN.

GEO. RICHARD, DEALER IN ALL kinds of

Stocks, Government Securities, &c.,

Office 271 Liberty st. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of all reliable Oil Stocks. fe7-6t

PURE INODOROUS GLYCERINE

Pure Inodorous Glycerine.
Pure Inodorous Glycerine.
Pure Inodorous Glycerine.
Compound Camphor. Ice and Glycerine.
Compound Camphor. Ice and Glycerine.
Compound Camphor. Ice and Glycerine.
For chapped hands and lips.
For chapped hands and lips.
For chapped hands and lips.

Sold at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store.
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store.
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
fe6

FOR SALE—
20,000 Broom Handles;
10 barrels Cream Syrup;
Dried Apples.
EDWARD HAZELTON,
Wholesale Grocer, No. 18 Diamond.

The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms--A Change.

The following are the sole terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty-five cents a time.

CITY MATTERS.

☞For additional local see first page.

SHALL WE ESCAPE THE DRAFT?—Meetings are being held nightly in the different wards, boroughs and townships, in this county, for the purpose of devising ways and means to escape the impending draft. But as before remarked there seems to be a strange apathy among the enrolled men in many of the sub-districts. In all of them are to be found men fully awake to the importance of answering the call of the Government for men to give the finishing blow to the rebellion—men who give freely of their means, and spend their time in the effort to raise them before the draft falls upon them. But the great majority of those interested fold their arms, and will neither help themselves nor their neighbor to put men in the field. Take the Sixth Ward for example. There was a meeting of the enrolled men held in the School House on Saturday night, at which it was stated that out of one thousand enrolled men subject to the draft, *eight hundred had not subscribed one cent to the bounty fund*. Some of the speakers were very severe upon those who refused to lend their aid and countenence to clear the ward from the draft. About $16,000 has been raised in the ward by voluntary subscription, and the Board of School Directors will issue bonds for $20,000 additional. But this sum will fall far short of raising the quota at the current rates being paid for recruits, and unless the enrolled men, and others, come up to the meeting to-night, and give of their means liberally, the attempt to fill the quota will be abandoned. Other districts are similarly situated, and will be compelled to pursue a like course.

The uncertainty as to the amount of the quotas of the sub-districts may have had much to do in deterring men from vigorous, willing efforts to raise men. But it was known sixty days ago that Allegheny county had a certain number of men to raise, and it would have been the part of wisdom to have gone to work at once to raise them. Delays are always dangerous, and this case will not prove an exception. What if a sub-district had put in five or ten more men than its quota, the matter of credit could have been easily arranged; and if too few, the lighter would have been the draft. It was stated by Mr. George H. Thurston, at the Sixth Ward meeting, upon what he deemed reliable authority, that the approaching draft would be a secret one, and the first the drafted men would know of it would be a call from the Provost Guard, who would march him to Captain Foster's office. If he could give security that he could furnish a substitute in five days, well and good, if not, he would be sent to Camp Reynolds forthwith. Let enrolled men ponder upon these things, and act as to them may seem right.

VIEWERS ASKED FOR.—A case of more than usual interest and importance was argued in the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday, before Judges Sterett and Stowe. It seems that the Board of Directors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, some time since, passed a resolution to build a branch of their road, starting from a point near the city line in the Ninth Ward, and thence running eastwardly to the Pennsylvania Railroad. To do so it will be necessary to pass through much valuable property and over several streets and other public thoroughfares. On Saturday the matter came up before court upon an application on the part of the President and Directors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad for the appointment of viewers to assess the damages to the owners of property through which the proposed branch shall pass. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, represented by Judge Lowry and John R. Hampton, and Mrs. Denny, through Hon. Robert McKnight, opposed the appointment of the viewers, alleging that the Allegheny Valley Road had no legal right, under its charter, to build a branch in Allegheny county, and could not do so without special legislation for that purpose. Thomas Howard, who appeared for the Allegheny Valley Road, contended that they had a perfect right to build the proposed branch under the charter. It was not proposed to *connect with* the Pennsylvania Road—that would require special legislation—but simply to build a branch, the terminus of which should be *near* the said road. The case was ably conducted by the gentlemen representing the parties interested. We did not learn the decision of the court in the matter.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A number of citizens addressed Mayor Lowry on Saturday, asking him to call a meeting to take into consideration some measures which may tend to assist in the work of alleviating the sufferings of the vast numbers of refugees which are daily coming within our lines, at various points, in a state of absolute and unavoidable beggary and starvation. Crowds of of helpless and almost hopeless women and children come to the border cities, and having no organized relief associations for the specific purpose of meeting this emergency, they are permitted to undergo privations, which, in many instances, have resulted in the death of almost entire families. Pittsburgh has always been ready in any work of philanthropy, and we feel she will respond nobly to the call. From the following it will be seen that a meeting will be held this afternoon at three o'clock, which it is hoped will be largely attended:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 11.

In accordance with the above request, I have hereby given notice that a public meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, in this city, on Monday, February 13th, at three o'clock, p. m., for the purpose above set forth.

JAMES LOWRY, Mayor.

UNION OF METHODISTS.—The *Christian Advocate*, alluding to the "Centennary of American Methodism," makes the following remarks looking to a re-union of all Methodists in the country: "Numbering all told before the rebellion, nearly two millions of communicants, what would have been the result had we all kept together and worked in harmony for the salvation of men? The sad experience of the past will not, however, be altogether fruitless if it shall teach us to avoid schismatic movements in the future, or, better still, if it shall sober us down and lead to re-unions. Slavery out of the way, there is need for but one Methodist Church in the United States. We trust the approaching Centennary year will inaugurate steps looking towards a blending into one all the Methodist sects now spread abroad in the land."

BE CAREFUL OF YOUR PURSES.—The light-fingered gentry seem to be doing a flourishing business these days. Two of the fraternity were arrested on Saturday, named William Taylor and Thomas Jackson, charged with "taking time by the forelock," and relieving two gentlemen of valuable watches. On the person of one of them was found a guard-chain which has been identified by the owners of one of the watches. This will be a link in the chain of evidence which may result in sending him across the river to Dr. Campbell's establishment, where he will have an opportunity to repent at his leisure, and at the same time learn some useful trade. The parties will have a final hearing to-day.

TROUBLE AMONG MAP DEALERS.—On Saturday a case of some importance was decided before his Honor Judge McCandless. It was an application on the part of F. W. Beers & Co., for an injunction to restrain John P. Hunt from selling a map of the oil region, which the plaintiffs allege they had the *sole right* to do. G. P. Hamilton, Esq., appeared for the plaintiffs, and D. Reed, Esq., for respondent. The Court, after hearing the argument of counsel, granted a preliminary injunction, and ordered that plaintiffs give security in the sum of $1,500 as indemnity in case the suit was decided for respondent. His Honor also stated that he would not express any opinion on the merits of the case.

ESCAPED FROM PRISON.—A day or two since we noticed the arrest, in Allegheny city, of John Martin, charged with stealing a horse and sleigh from Mr. Martland, which had been tied up in the yard of the Cochran House, in New Castle. He was taken hence to New Castle, and committed to jail to await his trial. On Thursday last, however, he succeeded in effecting his escape by breaking from his cell and scaling the wall. He was tracked a considerable distance over the fields and through the woods, but he eluded his pursuers and made his escape. A reward of twenty-five dollars is offered for his apprehension by the Sheriff. Martin seems to be a sharp rascal.

PENNSYLVANIA PRISONERS.—Captain C. S. Curtis, Provost Marshal of Vicksburg, writes under date of February 2d, that all Union prisoners were removed from Meridian, Miss., to Cahaba and Andersonville, on the 25th of January, and that all the officers were removed on the same day to Macon, Ga. In the list published we notice the names of Lieutenant J. R. Nixon, Co. E. 7th Pa. Cavalry, and Lieutenant Eugene Wanguard, 75th Pa. Infantry.

STILL MUSTERING THEM IN.—During the first five days of last week Captain Moorhead, United States mustering officer for the Western Department, mustered in, clothed and equipped eighty recruits, and sent them out to Camp Reynolds. We are also informed that the same officer will muster a squad of twenty men to the credit of Manchester borough today. All that is needed to procure men is money.

FUNERAL.—The remains of the late F. G. Rook were interred yesterday from the residence of A. W. Rook. The members of Western Star Lodge, No. 24, Pittsburgh Encampment, No. 2, and other members of the I. O. O. F. participated in the funeral obsequies.

SECOND WARD, ALLEGHENY.—By referring to our advertising columns this morning, the citizens of this ward will find an important notice in regard to volunteers, which demands the hearty support of all intereseed.

MUST BE STAMPED.—All receipts to make them valid must have the two cent stamp upon them. Be careful, then.

CASUALTIES AMONG PENNSYLVANIANS AT HATCHER'S RUN.—Below we give a list of casualties among Western Pennsylvanians, in the fight at Hatcher's Run on Sunday last:

Fifth Corps—H Mulley, C, 83d; J Wilson, D, 155th; Corporal F Gillman, A, 155th, thigh; Lt Col Haines, 11th, commanding 88th, shoulder, severe; J Deol, D, 100th, abdomen; E Gardiner, H, 155th, hip; W P Dustin, C, 85th, spine; Corp H C Brownson, G, 85th, wrist; J Heitzman, E, 11th, severe; J D Virester, I, 11th, slight; J McKeever, I, 11th, slight; P Hym, F, 11th, slight; A McGraw, F, 11th, slight; G Salver, I, 11th, slight; C Meyers, C, 11th, slight; J P Green, K, 11th, slight; W Cochran K, 11th, severe; I Kalb, E, 11th, slight.

Cavalry.—Wounded—Corporal John H. McKelvey, 4th cavalry; Thomas Flannigan, Co M, 4th cavalry; Patrick Hill, Co D, 4th cavalry; Sergeant H G Sheppard, Co D, 4th cavalry; Leonard Davis, Co H, 16th cavalry; Jacob Kessler, Co B, 16th cavalry; Corporal R B Crawford, Co D, 4th cavalry; Second Lieutenant R R Fields, 16th cavalry; Simon Peter Hughes, Co D, 4th cavalry; Samuel H McNorton, Co H, 16th cavalry; James H Holesworth, Co D, 16th cavalry; Timothy Spain, Co C, 16th cavalry; Corporal Amos K Smith, 16th cavalry; Gotlieb Voust, Co D, 16th cavalry; Cicero A Reed, Co B, 4th cavalry; G W Moore, Co D, 4th cavalry; Corporal Benjamin F Stebbins, Co C 16th cavalry; D H McMillain, Co K, 4th cavalry. Killed—Michael Thomas, Co K, 4th cavalry.

LANDLORD AND TENANT BILL.—A bill is now before the Legislature of this State, in which the mutual interests of landlord and tenant are concerned. Under existing laws, three months' notice to a tenant is required to be given before the end of his year, before he can ejected from the premises. But it has happened not unfrequently that both landlord and tenant have lost the date of entry. The bill alluded to proposes to remedy such cases as this by requiring either party, upon an order issued by court, to produce the lease, or if neither of them have the lease the court may adjudicate the matter in such a manner as not to do injustice, and yet, by ordering a reasonable notice, protect the right of both landlord and tenant.

WHO WANTS AN OFFICE?—Allegheny City is still without a Chief of Police. Here is a fine opening for some enterprising person who wants an office. Best of references required both by the Mayor and Police Committee. All communications strictly confidential.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—Among the deaths at the Annapolis Maryland Hospitals, for the week ending February 7, was that of Calvin Hardin, of Company G, 101st Pennsylvania Volunteers.

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au13:6m

☞ WHEN THE THROAT AND Lungs are overloaded with phlegm, how can you expect to be free from Cough or Difficulty of Breathing? *Jayne's Expectorant* will certainly clear away this phlegm, and remove the cause which produces it. Sold by Druggists everywhere. fe13-MWS

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oc29 1y

PIANOS.

PIANOS

AND

MELODEONS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE AGENTS FOR

Decker's Pianos

AND TAYLOR & FARLEY'S

MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS,

Instruments which recommend themselves.

HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO.,
fe11 NO. 53 FIFTH STREET.

PIANOS AND

AMERICAN ORGANS.

BRADBURY, New York, and
SCHOMACKER & CO., Phila.
PIANOS,

and

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS,

The best and cheapest instruments in the U. States. We have, also, pianos of other manufacturers, Gale & Co., Grovesteen & Co., Steinway & Sons, Boardman & Gray, Dunham and others, all of which we will sell lower than any other establishment in the city.

WAMELINK & BARR.

Agents for Bradbury, N. Y., Schomacker & Co., etc.,
ja21 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S
NEW PATENT

AUTOMATIC ORGANS.

THESE NEW INSTRUMENTS ARE JUST now perfected and introduced to the public as the greatest triumph yet made in Musical Instruments.

For the Church, School or Parlor, they have no equal. The quality of tone is pure, and comes nearer to that of the large Pipe Organ tone than any instrument yet produced.

During the past half century, the French and Germans have manufactured reed instruments with double bellows and two pedals for the feet to operate, but the want of the reversed or *exhaustion bellows*, (which is the only bellows used in our instruments,) made it impossible for them to produce the mellow, rich and musical tone for which our instruments are celebrated.

Another objection to this method of blowing was, that both feet being occupied, no opportunity was offered for the management of the swell. Within the past two years instruments constructed on the European plan of "double blowers," have been manufactured in this country, and to counteract this difficulty, (want of a swell,) a lever has been projected from the centre of the instrument to act upon the swell, *and operated by the knee*.

The inconvenience and contortion necessary to effect this object, are disagreeable enough to gentlemen, but to a lady the use of such an appendage is nearly impossible.

Our automatic device obviates this difficulty entirely, the simple act of blowing with more or less force, giving the desired increase or decrease in the volume of tone.

A liberal discount to Clergymen, Churches and Schools.

Sixteen styles of Automatic Organs, prices from	$110 to $500
Two styles of Pedal Organ Melodeons, prices from	$375 to $500
Four styles of Piano Cased Melodeons, prices from	$150 to $300
Five styles of Portable Case Melodeons, prices from	$52 to $195

Depot Removed from 87 Fulton St.

TO 543 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

C. E. BACON, *Sole Agent.*

CHARLOTTE BLUME,
43 5th Street,
PITTSBURGH *Agency.*
de16-eod-2m

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the above Company will be held at the "Peoples' Exchange," Wilkins' Hall, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, February 20th, 1865, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of Organization, adoption of By-Laws, Election of Officers, and for the purposes authorized and more particularly specified in an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to corporations for Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying purposes," approved the 18th of July, 1863, which requires this three week's notice to be given.

A. M. MARSHALL, President.
W. HAMILTON, Secretary. ja28 3w

PULASKI FIRE BRICK WORKS

JACOB S. PRICE,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE BRICK,
TILE AND FURNACE LINING.
GROUND CLAY ALWAYS ON HAND.
oc17-1y NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO., PA.

NOTICE—

INTEREST ON 7-30 U. S. LOAN.

Holders of 7-30 U. S. Treasury Loan can now obtain cash for the Coupons due February 15th, 1865, (free of all charge, by presenting them at the Fourth National Bank, U. S. Government Depository, No. 55 Market street.
ja30-2tt S. D. HERRON, Cashier.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe. My opinion founded on 17 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 273 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at from $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
273 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER..............WM. HENDERSON

First appearance in two years, of the popular artists
MR. COULDOCK,
and his accomplished daughter,
MISS COULDOCK.

Mr. Couldock in his original character of LUKE FIELDING

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, the ever popular five-act domestic drama entitled
THE WILLOW COPSE!

Luke Fielding..............Mr. Couldock.
Rose (his daughter)..............Miss Couldock.
Song..............Fannie Burt.

To conclude with
THE LAUGHING HYENA.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
Penn street, near St. Clair
W. C. SMYTHE..............Lessee and Manager.
Commences at 8 p. m.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—A MAMMOTH SHOW TO-NIGHT.

The great star company, consisting of
30, 30, 30,
Performers in a brilliant and original programme.
Laughable Negro Acts,
Beautiful Dances,
Gymnastic Performances.

To conclude with
THE BLACK COOPER.
Simon..............Johnny Hart.
Monday, a great bill.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON.
Late Atheneum—Liberty street.
THE BEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT!
THE LARGEST COMPANY
THE ONLY BALLET TROUPE!
THE FUNNIEST COMEDIANS!
THE SWEETEST VOCALISTS!
THE MOST GRACEFUL DANSEUSES!
THE BEST GYMNASTS!
THE GREATEST JIG DANCERS!
And the
FINEST DRAMATIC TROUPE!
IN THE CITY!
☞ OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

CONCERT HALL.
POSITIVELY THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 13th, 14th and 15th.

The ORIGINAL and ONLY
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
TWENTY ESTABLISHED ARTISTS in the Ethiopian Profession, and the world renowned Comedian,
GEORGE CHRISTY.
J. W. RAYNOR, - - - MANAGER.

The resources of the Christy's are superior to any Minstrel organization in existence, which enable them to present in a superb manner all the Humors and Oddities of Southern Plantation Life, in all its Broad, Original and Mirthful Phases

All the great Farces, Extravaganzas, Burlesques, &c., &c., which have made the name of Christy's Minstrels as familiar as household words, will be produced during their sojourn here.

Admission, 50c. Children, 25c.
fe9-6t J. H. SURRIDGE, Agent.

MASONIC HALL,
Wednesday Evening, Feb. 15th,
And three following nights.

Artemus Ward among the Mormons,

And Overland Trip from California and Salt Lake City. Illustrated with Colossal Paintings of Mormon Homes and Mormon People. All of which will be conversationally described by the great Humorist,
ARTEMUS WARD.

Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cts. Office open for the sale of tickets on the day of exhibition, from 10 until 4 o'clock.

Matinee on Saturday, at 2½ p. m. Tickets 25 cents to all parts of the Hall. fe10 8t

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. fe28:1y

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL MINING CO.,
Pittsburgh, January 25th, 1865.

DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of

TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE,

upon the Capital Stock, payable on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February inst., to stockholders of record, at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 28th inst.

Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the office of J. W. Clark & Co., Transfer Agent, Milk st., Boston.

JAMES M. COOPER,
ja16-4w Sec'y and Treas. National Min. Co.

DRIVING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS

The undersigned has made arrangements with the patentee for the manufacture of DRIVING PIPE for Oil Wells, with BOLLE'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON BANDS.

Parties can be furnished with any size DRIVING PIPE at short notice, and avoid all litigation with reference to patent. Ordinary Cast Iron Bowl and Flange pipe furnished promptly on receipt of order.

JOSEPH PENNOCK,
FULTON FOUNDRY,
ja5-3m OFFICE: 141 WOOD ST.

DUCK CREEK VALLEY OIL COMPANY.

Subscribers to the Capital Stock of this company will please call at the office of Ira B. McVay & Co., corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, and pay in the amount of their subscriptions

IRA B. McVAY,
ja20-tf Treasurer.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM IMPROVED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Are Simple, Reliable and Perfect.

There is no machine in the world that can do the variety of work or give such thorough going satisfaction. These machines will hem, frill, quilt, bind, tuck, plait, gather, cord and braid without previous basting. It will sew the heaviest and thickest cloth with a tight strong elastic seam, as durable as the fabric itself. It will sew the thinest cambric, Swiss muslin, lawn, &c. with equal facility.

Send for a Circular, with samples of sewing, or call at the Salesroom,

No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe4

MAPS OF THE OIL REGIONS.

Maps of the Oil District of Ohio.

Maps of the Oil District of West Virginia.

Maps of the Oil District of Venango Co.

Maps of the Oil District of Oil Creek, Pa.

The latest editions for sale by

W. S. HAVEN,
de8 corner of Wood and Third streets.

REFINED SUGARS.
60 bbls. Refined Sugars, Crushed, Pulverized, etc.
For sale by GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
a26 141 Water street.

SHINGLES—
100,000 for sale by
no12-tf MILLINGAR & BIDWELL.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.

HUGUS & HACKE

Have Determined

Great Closing out Sale of Dry Goods,

TO CLOSE OUT THEIR COMPLETE and MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF WINTER DRY GOODS AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION. FRENCH MERINOS, worth $1 75 for $1 25. FRENCH MERINOS, worth $2 50, for $1 75. FRENCH MERINOS, worth $3 00 for $2 00. SUPERFINE 6-4 WOOL DE LAINES worth $1 75, for $1 25 A GREAT BARGAIN. MERINO PLAIDS, formerly sold at $1 50, for $1 00; MERINO PLAIDS, sold at $2 00, for $1 50; POPLIN and ALPACA PLAIDS, sold at $1 75 and $2 50, for $1 25 and $1 75; BEAUTIFUL STYLES DARK FIGURED FRENCH MERINOS, reduced from $2 00 to $1 37½.

OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW REPS, POPLINS, CASHMERES, COBURGS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, AND DRESS GOODS GENERALLY, SELLING AT A FABULOUS REDUCTION. BALMORAL SKIRTS, THE BEST STOCK EVER OFFERED FROM $1 00 to $10 00. NEWEST STYLES DOUBLE SHAWLS, SOLD AT $16 00, REDUCED TO $10 00. THESE ARE THE LARGEST AND FINEST MANUFACTURED.

REAL WOOL AND SILK BROCHE SHAWLS, for $5, worth $10 00.

OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AT COST. PURCHASERS MAY RELY ON THESE GOODS BEING SOLD AS REPRESENTED.

Corner of Market and Fifth Streets.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Cor. Market and Fifth.
ja17-1m

CLOSING OUT SALE OF

WINTER GOODS,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.

N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.

	selling at	sold at
EMPRESS CLOTH	$1 50,	$2 25
Do.	1 75,	2 50
FRENCH MERINOS	$1 75,	$2 25
Do.	2 50,	3 00
PLAID MOHAIR	75,	1 12
PLAID WOOL SHAWLS	10 00,	15 00
Do. do.	11 00,	17 00
CLOAKS	12 00,	18 00
Do.	14 00,	20 00

SUMMER DRESS GOODS at last year's prices.

A lot of soiled HOOP SKIRTS closing out cheap.
ja30

GREAT BARGAINS
IN NEW
DRY GOODS,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
Market street.

ALL BEST PRINTS 21 cents.

FAST COLORS at 25 cents.

BROWN MUSLINS 25 cents.

BLEACH MUSLINS 25 cents.

DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS and SHAWLS, selling at a tremendous reduction.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING.
fe6

THE VERY LATEST
AND
Lowest Prices for

Dimity Bands, Cambric Edging,
Hamburg Trimming and Skirting,
Point Lace Sets and Handkerchiefs,
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs and Capes,
Linen Handkerchiefs in all grades,
Linen Cuffs and Collars.

Lace Veils, Thread Veils, Thread and Point Barbes, Sash Ribbons, Head Nets, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Balmoral Skirts, Stockings and Gloves, Bead Gimps and Ornaments, Velvet Ribbons, and other desirable goods

AT RETAIL.

KID GLOVES, in white and light colors, for evening, just opened.

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs,

Well stocked with a general variety of Notions, Hosiery and Fancy Goods.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market street.
fe8

GREAT SALE OF BALANCE OF STOCK
DRY GOODS,
FLANNELS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
SHAWLS,
GINGHAMS and
CHECKS.
TABLE LINEN,
DRESS GOODS,
WOOLENS,
CASSIMERES and
CLOTHS.
ALSO,
BOOTS, SHOES, GUMS, &c.
AT
McClelland's Auction House,
55 FIFTH STREET.
fe10

WILL BE CLOSED OUT CHEAP,
AT WHOLESALE,
HOODS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
UNDERSHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
WOOLEN HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
WINTER GLOVES, &c., at
T. T. MYLER & CO.'S,
62 WOOD STREET,
ja21 Corner of Fourth.

KNIT WOOLEN GOODS.
HOODS,
NUBIAS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
SCARFS,
SKATING CAPS, &c.
From New York Auction.
CHEAP.
R. H. PALMER.
no29 84 Wood street.

GLOVES AND MITTENS.
FUR, KID, BUCK and other
Gloves and Mittens,
In full stock, at R. H. PALMER'S,
no29 84 Wood street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE—FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, well located. This is an excellent opportunity for a practical man. Address,
fe11-3t BOX 24 Pittsburgh P. O.

TO LET.—THE OFFICES, NO. 160 FOURTH STREET, at present occupied by M. Swartzwelder. Possession given April 1st, 1865. Enquire of S. FAHNESTOCK,
fe11-3t 74 Wood street.

A NEAT HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—Situate on Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite the residence of Saml. McClurken, Esq. Lot 20 feet front by 130 feet deep. Apply to
fe11 B. McLAIN & CO.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE—Consisting of two neat 2½ story dwellings, furnished in good style, and one frame dwelling, on corner of Ross and Fourth sts. Apply to
fe11 B. McLAIN & CO.

STORE AND TAVERN STAND TO LET—That well known Store and Tavern Stand, formerly kept by the late James McDonnell, of Chartiers township, to let for one or more year. It is one of the best stands on the Steubenville turnpike, four miles from Pittsburgh and half a mile from the P. and S. Railroad. Apply to Adam Betty, near premises, or to CORNELIUS SCULLY,
fe1-3td,2tw Chartiers township.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on South Common, between Federal and Beaver sts., Allegheny city. The lot is 32 feet in front, and extends 246 feet through, to a street running parallel with the Commons. The house contains 12 rooms, is substantially built, finished in good style, and is in all respects a convenient and comfortable residence. There are also erected on the premises a brick stable carriage house, ice house, &c. M. FERGUSON,

For further information apply to
J. S. & A. P. MORRISON, Att'ys-at-Law,
fe10-8 131 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

VALUABLE OIL LANDS
FOR SALE.

FIFTY-FIVE ACRES on the Muskingum River, near McConnellsville. Supposed to be one of the best tracts of Oil Land in the Muskingum Valley. For particulars, inquire of

ROBERT WRAY, JR.,
fe8-7t No. 4 Hand street.

FOR SALE—
A HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS, in Lawrenceville. Terms easy. Inquire at the
fe7-6t RUSH HOUSE, 397 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—THREE BRICK TENEMENTS on Cherry Alley between Second and Third streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. Will be sold separately or together. Inquire of
WM. M. SHINN,
fe2-1m 137 Fourth street.

COUNTRY HOUSES FOR SALE.—A large FRAME COTTAGE BUILT TWO-STORY HOUSE, with twelve Rooms and two acres of ground, handsomely improved.

Also, a Brick Cottage with seven rooms and one acre of ground. Located at Evergreen Hamlet, Ross Township. Possession immediately. Inquire of
WM. M. SHINN,
fe2-1m 137 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—A COMMODIOUS COTTAGE on Coal Hill, late the residence of Dr. Robert A. Wilson deceased, conveniently constructed and beautifully located, commanding a splendid view of the rivers and the two cities.

Also, a two story brick Dwelling on Third street, in the city of Pittsburgh.

Also, a vacant lot in Allegheny City, fronting twenty feet on James street by one hundred feet deep to Mound Alley, being lot No 3 in Cassett's Plan. Inquire of
WM. M. SHINN,
fe2-1m 137 Fourth street.

FOURTH WARD ALLEGHENY CITY PROPERTY.

We are authorized to sell the lot, situated on the East side of Goodrich street, at its intersection with the Pennsylvania Canal, in the Fourth Ward Allegheny City, on which there are

FOUR BRICK HOUSES,

two of which are three-story, containing five rooms each, and two are two-story, containing four rooms each. Will be sold CHEAP, or
TRADED FOR GOOD OIL STOCKS.
STEEL & BAILEY,
fe2 Wilkins Hall.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, dated the 28th day of January, A. D. 1865, the undersigned will expose at public sale, on Saturday, February 25, 1865, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, all that certain lot or piece of ground adjoining the Borough of Birmingham, in the county of Allegheny, being lot No. 94, in the plan of lots laid out by the Rt. Rev. Michael O'Conner, near the Borough aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the coal road adjoining property of J. Duncan, thence running along said coal road to lot No 93 in the plan aforesaid thence along said lot 60 ft to a street parallel with said coal road thence along said street to property of said Duncan, thence along said property to the place of beginning—being the same lot or piece of ground which August Reinoehl, Administrator of Abram S. Reigle, by his deed dated August 9th, A. D. 1853, recorded in the Recorder's Office of Allegheny county, in Deed Book vol. 134, page 224, granted and conveyed unto Henry Schweitszer.

Terms made known the day of sale.

AUGUST AMMON,
Administrator of Henry Schweitszer, deceased.
HAMPTON & MORLAND, Attorneys for Adm'r.
ja31-1m

FOR SALE.

Two three-story and one two-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1 and 3 Pennsylvania Avenue, within one square of the Court House; each twenty-four feet front and substantially built in the best style, with all the modern improvements and conveniences as balconies, gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c. Enquire of
S. & W. W. GILL,
No. 89 Fifth street, or
D. C. KING,
ja4-tf No. 70 Second street

FOR SALE—

THE TWO BRICK DWELLINGS,

Situated on the north side of the Diamond, Allegheny, adjoining the Allegheny Trust Co.'s office, three stories high, with finished attic; first story basement.

For price and terms inquire of
R. S. SMITH,
ja27-tf at the office of the Union Banking Co.

$.5000

Flushing Valley Steam Flouring and Saw Mill for sale.

This well known business stand, situate in Flushing valley, Belmont county, Ohio, 10 miles West of St. Clairsville, and 20 from Wheeling, is now offered for sale. There are three run of stone, with the necessary machinery, three dwelling houses, stable, 11 acres of land, with 4 acres of coal, fruit, &c., all in good order. For terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES,
ja26 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, dated the 21st day of January, A. D. 1865, the undersigned will expose at public sale, on the 16th day of February next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on the premises, in Elizabeth township, all that certain tract or parcel of land situate in Elizabeth township, county of Allegheny, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at a white oak, and running with lands of Ezekiel Job and heirs of William Sampson, south 88½°, east 55 perches, to a bush; thence by the lands of the heirs of Jane Menteeth, north 7°, east 39 perches, to a mulberry; thence north 75½°, west 4½ perches, to a white oak; thence south 78°, west 27½ perches, to a post; thence south 11½°, east 35 perches, to the white oak at the place of beginning, containing sixteen acres and three perches, strict measure. Being the same tract of ground which Joan Gamble and Sarah, his wife, granted and conveyed unto Elijah Long.

Terms to be made known the day of the sale.

JESSE WEEDELL, and
SILAS LONG,
Administrators of Elijah Long, deceased.
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
ja26-3w Att'ys for Administrators.

FOR SALE—

On account of ill health, the

Good Will, Lease, Fixtures and Stock
of the
DRUG STORE,
Corner Fourth and Market streets.

The location is good, the Store neatly fitted up, and the trade well established. The retail sales of 1864 exceeded $60,000. To a party with $10,000 capital, no better investment can be offered.

Enquire on the premises.
ja10 tf JAMES McGAAR.

FOR SALE—

AN OIL LOT,

in the town of Glasgow, at Smith's Ferry, 80 by about 150 feet. Three comfortable dwellings, and an unfinished oil well, upwards of five hundred feet deep, with boring tools, and sheds, &c. Price very low.

Inquire of N. NELSON, Esq.,
ja25 Fifth street, near Grant.

FOR SALE—

A two story brick DWELLING HOUSE, containing six rooms, wash house and stable, situated on South avenue, First Ward, Allegheny city. Lot 27 feet front by 160 feet deep, with a fine assortment of Shrubbery and shade trees; Gas and water through the house. For further information, as to terms, &c. enquire on the premises.
ja24-tf R. M. BOLES.

TO LET—

A comfortable two story BRICK DWELLING, situated on O'Hara street, containing six rooms with finished garret. Enquire of R. H. KING,
ja24 No. 211 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—

Six five-acre Lots and one eighteen-acre Lot, with a good apple orchard of about fifty good bearing trees on just beyond Wilkinsburg. These lots all front on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and there is to be a Station on the eighteen-acre lot, which will make the above lots very desirable for country residences. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN GRAZIER, 119 Water and 156 First street, Pittsburgh. ja 3-1m

FOR SALE.

TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,

which we will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also one weighing about 3½ tons. Address
COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
au12-tf Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated on the Monongahela river, above the first lock, having a front on said river of 927 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 77 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river in front, and public street and railroad in the rear, and Saw-mill and buildings thereon erected. Will be sold in whole, or divided to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to
MARY ANN TUSTIN, on the premises, or
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
au2-tf No. 112 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
my19tf Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

BAROMETERS
FOR THE TRADE AND PEOPLE.
From $3 50 to $50 each at G. E. SHAW'S
nov1 Practical Optician, 58 Fifth St.

BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &c

4TH NATIONAL BANK,

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

TO THE PUBLIC.

PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1865.

We respectfully solicit your business, and offer you safety convenience and profit.

WE RECEIVE CURRENT FUNDS AT PAR.

We furnish Exchange on New York and Philadelphia at par

We allow interest on deposits, subject to check or on time, as agreed on.

We purchase Gold and Silver, U. S. Gold coupons due March, May and July, 1865, at highest rates.

We have on hand for immediate delivery to purchasers 7 3-10 U. S. Treasury Notes, convertible into U. S. 5-20 Gold Bonds at par; also 10-40 U. S. Gold Bonds.

We sell U. S. Loans at Government rates, and pay you the Government commission.

Referring You to annexed list of our President, Cashier and Directors, we would be happy to transact your money business.

Very Respectfully,

JAMES O'CONNOR, Prest.
S. D. HERRON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES M. BAILEY, THOS. DONNOLLY,
JOHN F. HERRON, R. H. KING,
DAVID M SMITH, W. J. BIGLEY,
THOS. SMITH, JNO. M. KIRKPATRICK
JAMES O'CONNOR. fe1-tf

TRADESMENS'

NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY, President.
GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Alex. Bradley, David F. Park,
Wm. M. Faber, James Frazier,
Wm. F. McKee, Saml. M. Kier,
Joseph M. Knap, Wm. Vankirk,
William H. Forsyth,

The Bank having been organized under the National Currency Act, is now prepared to do a general Banking Business.

The officers having had a large correspondence with the Banks and Bankers in every section of the country, can guarantee to customers the utmost promptness in the collection of Drafts, Checks, and Bills of Exchange, Notes, &c.

Exchange on all the principal cities furnished at current rate.

DISCOUNT DAILY.

Banking House, Wood street, corner of Second. ja14-1m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 5, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the

Farmers' Deposit National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

In the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "an Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Farmers' Deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of January, 1865. (Signed)

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
ja9-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 19th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that

The Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 19th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
ja24-2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, December 10th, 1864.

WHEREAS,

by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear, that the

"Citizens' National Bank"

OF PITTSBURGH,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Citizens National Bank," of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of December, 1864.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
de14-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, December 31, 1864.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

'Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh,'

in the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh," in the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [L. S.] seal of office, this thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
ja4-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

WHEREAS,

THE AUDITOR GENERAL,

As required by the 11th section of the act entitled "An act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," passed on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me that

The Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh,

LOCATED IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH,

has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an association for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States.

I do, therefore, cause this notice thereof to be published in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th section of the said act, and do declare that the Charter of said Bank, by the terms of said act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said act.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, January 25, 1865. ja28 3w

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 11th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Mechanics' National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled an Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics National Bank, of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 11th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
ja13-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, December 8th, 1864.

WHEREAS,

by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear, that the

Merchants & Manufacturers National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Merchants and Manufacturers National Bank," of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 8th day of December, 1864.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
de9-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &C.

4TH NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.—Wishing to further the design of the National Bank Law, to provide a Uniform System of Currency, the

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh

will, on and after February 1st, 1865, receive from her regular Depositors, Customers and Dealers,

CURRENCY AT PAR.

By this course the public will obtain par money, free of all charge, in exchange for their currency.

By order of the Board.

fe1 tf S. D. HERRON, Cashier.

WHEREAS,

THE AUDITOR GENERAL,

As required by the 11th Section of the act entitled "An Act enabling the banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States" passed on the 22d day of August, A. D., 1864, has certified to me that the

"Iron City Bank,"

located in the city of Pittsburgh, has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States.

I do therefore, cause this notice thereof to be published in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th Section of the said Act, and do declare that the charter of said Bank, by the terms of said Act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said Act.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, Jan. 26, 1865.
fe6-3w

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, December 30, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act;

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid,

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [L. S.] seal of office, this 30th day of December, 1864

HUGH McCULLOCH,
jan4-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 26, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

German National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "German National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 26th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
ja31-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 16th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Allegheny National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 16th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
ja18-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH.
President: H. P. MUELLER, 156 Fourth-st
Sec'y and Treas: R. HONEGGER, 351 Liberty-st
Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. fe19

RESTAURANTS.

OPEN AGAIN.

E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oc17-1y

THE LANAHAN

DINING SALOON,

Between the Railroad Crossing and the Canal, and Liberty and Penn Streets.

All the delicacies of the season kept constantly on hand. House open day and night. Coffee and meals always ready.

J. R. LANAHAN,
no14-1y Proprietor.

ELI YOUNG'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTER served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. au24-1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building.)

e7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN GANGWISCH.

UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY

WHOLESALE OFFICE

No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOTELS.

JONES HOUSE.—

CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor.

CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE

HARRISBURG, PA.

A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot.

THE

NATIONAL HOUSE.

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN
McKEESPORT, September, 1863

600 BBLS. No. 1 SALT,
300 Pieces
CANVASSED DRIED BEEF.
2,000 Pieces
PLAIN HAMS.

In store, and for sale by
COOK, PETTIT & CO.

PRODUCE—
2,500 bushels Dried Apples.
200 bbls. prime Beans.
40 do. kiln dried Hominy.
10 do. Canada Peas.
15 half bbls. Pearl Barley.
5,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour.
100 bbls. Green Apples.
5 do. Prime Roll Butter.
2 do. Eggs.
1,000 Premium A Bags. In store and for sale by
ja8 GRAFF & REITER, No. 27 Wood st.

FOR SALE.
60 yards 3 inch. Rope.
112 yards 5 inch. Rope.
110 feet Rubber Hose.
1 Hand Truck.
1 pair Platform Scales, No. 7.
1 small Counter Scales
2 Hand Hoisting Machines,
1 cast iron Hand Pump,
25,700 feet Joist,
1 Wilson's Steam Lard Tank complete, 3,500 lbs.
1 Lard Cooler, boiler iron, complete, 800 lbs.
1 Lined Lard Cooler, complete,
2 Cracklin Presses, complete,
6 Lard Kettles, plates and furnace complete,
65 Empty Bacon Casks.
29 Pickling Tanks, iron hooped, suitable for Oil Tanks,
3 Cleavers,
1 Plow,
1 Cultivator. Enquire of
J. P. PORTER,
ja20-tf at Pork House, Woods Run

GROCERIES & LIQUORS.

SUGAR CURED HAMS.
Shoulders,
Sides,
Leaf Lard and Grease.
Dried Beef. For sale by
TOWNSEND & LONG,
fe1-tf Packers, No. 12 Fourth street.

WM. W. HERRON..............JAS. A. HERRON, JR.

HERRON & CO.,
Corner of Penn and Wayne sts., (Wallace's building,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase of
Grain of all kinds,
Also, Wholesale Dealers in
BALED HAY.

☞ Western Dealers will find it to their advantage to correspond with our House, as we have greater facilities for storage and putting goods into this and Eastern markets than most of the Dealers in this city. The best of City references given when required.
ja31-3m

PRODUCE—
50 bbls. Green Apples;
3 " Flaxseed;
2 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
ja26 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

SUNDRIES—
200 boxes prime W. R. Cheese;
150 do do Hamburg Cheese;
500 bbls extra No. 1 Salt;
500 bbls white Beans;
20 dozen Brooms;
35 bbls Sweet Potatoes, "Jersey."
In store and for sale by
CHARLES B. BALSLEY,
oc29 No. 179 Liberty street.

SUGAR.
15 hhds. prime P. R. Sugar.
20 do. do. Cuba do.
For sale by GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
ja26 141 Water street.

JOSEPH SCHMIDT,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
409 Penn street,
de14-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

R. HONEGGER.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.
au18-1y

J. A. GRAFF..............C. REITER.

GRAFF & REITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.

Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au26-6m

JOHN SEIFERTH..............CHARLES WEIRL.

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
Pittsburgh.

WM. MILLER, Phila..............C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.

MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Also, a large supply of all kinds of
Groceries and Produce,
constantly on hand.
J. T. GLEASON,
se15tm No. 26 s. e. cor. Smithfield and 2d sts.

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
oc7 No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

DABB'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangments for

PHOTOGRAPHING.

in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh,

where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size,

Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors.

His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a

Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,

which are open for inspection to the public.

The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.

Remember the place.

B. L. H. DABBS.
jy28 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

PHOTOGRAPH CARDS
FOR GENTLEMEN.

Sample with catalogues sent for 25 cents. Inclose an envelope with your own name, and
Address, D. HEMETTE,
de13-6m 68 Liberty street, New York city.

PAINTERS.

MORROW & REED,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters,
Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
fe1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

SIGN ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.
DEALER IN
PLAIN AND FANCY SHOW CARDS.
N. B.—CARDS WRITTEN TO ORDER.
W. A. LYONS,
mar.5 No. 7 Fifth street.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
(No. 204 Second Floor,)
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

OPTICIANS

NOVELTY MICROSCOPE.
FOR WINTER EVENINGS, $2 EACH.
GEORGE E. SHAW,
Practical Optician, 58 Fifth Street,
Sign of Gold Spectacles.

MICROSCOPE AND TELESCOPE COMBINED.
The most extraordinary
OPTICAL APARATUS,

Ever invented. It consists of an ACHROMATIC TELESCOPE, ten mile range, and will show Mountains and Craters in the Moon, with movable dark glass, for viewing Solar Eclipses and spots on the Sun's Disc; additional tube forming a beautiful Microscope, with two powers, highest magnifying 22,500 times; all complete in case, containing also half a dozen objects; circular well glass for objects in water; a box for aquatic subjects or living insects, and a pocket magnifier for collecting objects. Made and sold by
G. E. SHAW,
Optician, 58 Fifth Street.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

DR. CHEESEMAN'S
FEMALE REGULATING

PILLS

The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and cannot do harm to the most delicate; certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

Dr. CHEESEMAN'S Pills was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a premature grave. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline. These Pills form the finest preparation ever put forward with immediate and persistent success. Don't be deceived. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you want the best and most reliable female medicine in the world, which is comprised in these Pills.

Dr. CHEESEMAN'S Pills have been a Standard Remedy for over thirty years, and are the most effectual one ever known for all complaints peculiar to females. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent Physicians in America.

Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used with each Box—the Price One Dollar per Box or 6 Boxes for $5, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.

Pills sent by mail, promptly, secure from observation, by remitting to the Agent. Sold by Druggists generally.

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
81 Cedar street, New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh by JOSEPH FLEMING, corner Market street and the Diamond. oc20

TO SPORTSMEN.

Call and examine the only complete stock of Shot Guns and all kinds of Sporting Equipments in this market.
JAMES BOWN,
no5 136 Wood street.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

REV. WM. E. MCLAREN.—This young and popular Presbyterian minister paid his native city a brief visit last week, and was warmly welcomed by his old friends. Yesterday morning he filled the pulpit of the Second Presbyterian Church (Dr. Howard;) in the afternoon the Central Church (Dr. Jacobus) and again that of the Second Church in the evening. The extreme cold and icy condition of the streets deterred many from attending, yet the spacious edifice was comfortably filled. After singing by the choir, the Reverend gentleman offered up an appropriate prayer in which special blessings were invoked upon the soldier in hospitals, upon those on land and sea who battle for the life and honor of the nation, upon the Chief Executive of the country, and his legal advisors, and upon all for whom it was his duty to pray. The text chosen for his discourse was the first verse of the forty-third Psalm. The sermon occupied about an hour in its delivery; but want of space will not allow us to give even a synopsis. However, we will endeavor to find room for a full and faithful report at an early day. The Reverend gentleman leaves for his home in the West in a day or two, and will carry with him the best wishes of hosts of friends.

ARTEMUS WARD COMING.—Our readers are already aware that the great American humorist, "Artemus Ward," will open his Mormon show in this city, at Masonic Hall, on Wednesday evening next. Thronged audiences await him. The New York *Evening Post*, in speaking of his show, says: "Artemus has a style of his own, which no lecturer has yet discovered. He says so many funny things that the audience sometimes let a "goak" slip by unnoticed; and then Artemus will pause for a moment with a downcast expression, till a sudden guffaw tells him that somebody has seen the point. His lecture, besides its rollicking fun, includes considerable valuable information, which is relieved from the tedious elements usually existing in valuable information, by the panoramic pictures with which it is illustrated. An excellent idea of the leading features of social life in Great Salt Lake City is obtained from a visit to "Yours truly," besides a good stock of jokes to pass off at the next dinner party as original."

ALF. BURNETT AS HENRY WARD BEECHER.—This talented elocutionist and capital humorist will give two of his unequalled entertainments on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next, at Lafayette Hall, under the auspices of the Tennyson Club. Mr. Burnett enjoys a world-wide reputation as a humorist, delineator and elocutionist. His personation of Henry Ward Beecher is said to be a true and perfect representation of all that reverend gentleman's brilliancy and fascination of oratory and thought. He has produced this entertainment in all the chief cities of the country, and has received the highest enconiums from the press and delighted audiences. There is no public lecturer better known and appreciated here than Mr. Burnett, and we anticipate a hearty reception from his friends.

ALLEGHENY MAYOR'S OFFICE.—Mayor Morrison had eleven cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct before him on Sunday morning. They were permitted to depart upon the payment of fines and costs.

SUSPENDED.—Travel was suspended on the Pittsburgh and Manchester Passenger Railway on Sunday, on account of the snow and ice.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—To-night that sterling actor and favorite with the Pittsburgh play-going public, C. W. Couldock, assisted by his accomplished daughter, will appear in his great character of "Luke Fielding," in the "Willow Copse." It is fully two years since Mr. Couldock last appeared on our boards, and his hosts of admirers here will turn out *en masse* to welcome him to-night. Of his impersonation of "Luke Fielding" it is not necessary to speak, as he stands confessedly the ablest and most truthful representative of the character on the stage.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS will open their budget of comicalities this evening at Concert Hall and an attractive one it is. What with beautiful songs artistically sung; mirth-provoking acts such as that inimitable comedian, George Christy performs, and the various other attractive performances announced, the entertainment of the Christy's will prove something superior to what we have been accustomed to seeing in minstrel bands.

Important Congressional Bill—Reorganization of the Militia.

Senator Wilson's bill to reorganize the militia system of the country provides in the first section that each and every able-bodied male person who is either a citizen or has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, resident in the respective States, who is or shall be of the age of twenty years and under the age of forty-five shall be enrolled in the militia.

The second section exempts from military service the following persons:—The Vice President of the United States, the judicial and executive officers of the Government, the members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers, Custom House officers, and their clerks, inspectors of exports, pilots, mariners actually employed in the service of any citizen or merchant of the United States, officers who have been in the army for three years, artificers and workmen in the armories, postmasters, assistant postmasters, and their clerks, post officers, post riders, and stage drivers, ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post roads telegraph operators, all persons of religious denominations known as Quakers or Shakers, and all persons who now are or may hereafter be exempted by the laws of their respective States. The militia is to be arranged into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, companies and batteries, as the Legislatures of the respective States shall direct.

The bill also provides for the establishment in the War Department of a Bureau of Militia, which shall be charged with the organization, arming and disciplining of the forces so enrolled. The chief officer of the bureau to be a designated United States Adjutant General of Militia, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry.

It shall be his duty to make provisions for enrolling, organizing, uniforming, arming and equipping the militia as nearly as possible in the same manner as the Regular Army is now organized, uniformed and equipped.

The bill further provides for the appointment in each of the States and Territories of an Adjutant-General, and that whenever the militia shall be called out by the President for duty they shall be allowed the same pay, rations and emoluments as are allowed in the regular service, and in case of wounds or injuries received while on duty, the same pensions shall be extended to them, their widows and children as are now extended to soldiers of the regular army.

It also repeals the acts of 1793, and of 1802.

The Washington Tragedy.

Miss Harris, who recently shot and killed A. J. Burroughs, a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, for seduction and desertion, has made a sorrowful statement, which closes thus:

A few days before starting from Chicago (two weeks ago,) I was walking along the street and saw some pistols in a shop window, having learned that many of the ladies in Chicago carried pistols, especially when traveling, I determined to buy one, and at once bought *the* one. I did not know how to load it; the morning of the day that I left Chicago, I examined the printed directions upon the wrapper accompanying the pistol and cartridges, and by following them succeeded in loading it; I was then called to breakfast, and putting the revolver with my things, forgot to unload it; after I started I concluded to keep it loaded, but then had no intention of using it when I got there; after my arrival here I became almost frantic with a desire to see him, and put on a "nubia" (which I was not wont to wear) and a veil, and so disguised, went to the treasury; when I went into the treasury building, yesterday morning, I inquired for the room in which Mr. Burroughs was, and having learned that, walked up and down the hall for some time. Once, I went to the door of the room, opened it a few inches, and saw him at his desk; the moment I looked at him sitting there so comfortably the thought of all I had suffered, and of his being the cause enraged me, and my hand involuntarily pulled the trigger of the pistol in my pocket; I closed the door, and stepping away, moved about again, I know not how or where, except that I kept my eye on his room until the men began to come out of their rooms; then I placed myself where I knew he would have to come near me in going to the stair-case; when he appeared, I felt suddenly lifted up; my arm was extended as stiff as iron, and I saw him fall; I knew nothing until I was called back as I was leaving the building. Pray, sir, what will they do with me? If it were not for my poor father and mother I would not care

The Great Cavalry Campaign.

The Nashville correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing under date of the 5th instant, says: "Preparations are being made on a gigantic scale for a grand movement into Alabama by the immense cavalry force under Gen. Thomas, and I should not be surprised if the advance had begun before this reaches you, though there is a possibility of a few days delay on account of the late freeze in the rivers, which prevented the fleet of transports from doing the part assigned them as soon as they could have done it under other circumstances. I have already told you the objective points of this expedition—Selma and Montgomery—while General Gordon attacks Mobile.

"But the cavalry will not move direct on those points, but will first hunt up what remains of Hood's old army and utterly annihilate it. My impression is, however, that Thomas will be found in the same condition with the fond father of the crying baby: Getting out of patience, he determined to chastise it, but, on examination, he declared he 'couldn't find a place big enough to spank.' So it will be in this instance. Dick Taylor's army will be too small to whip. All our cavalry are concentrated at or near Eastport, and everything is being put in order for the movement."

The rebel Congress has been in secret session to investigate enormous financial frauds in the Treasurer's accounts; that officer had stated that the total indebtedness was $111,000,000, but it is found additional cash liabilities exist, amounting to $400,000,000.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates,

and all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

au16

Finance and Trade.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 11.

The closing prices dull and heavy. Continental, 1¾ to 2; Curtin, 13¼ bid; Cornplanter, sales at 5; Caldwell, 6 to 6¼; Cherry Run, 26¼ bid; Densmore, 6 to 6¼; Dalzell, 8¼ bid; Excelsior, 1¼ bid; Egbert, 3½; Eldorado, 1¾ to 1⅞; Irwin, 8¾ bid; Maple Shade, 24½ bid; McClintock, 6¼ bid; McIlheny, sales at 4⅞; Noble and Delemater, 6 bid; Seneca, advanced to 4⅞; St. Nicholas, 3⅞ to 4; Union Petroleum, 1½; Walnut Island, 2¼ to 2¾.

SATURDAY, February 11—P. M.

The stock sales on 'Change have been well attended every evening during the week, and upon the whole there has not been any perceptible falling off in the number of transactions compared with the previous prosperous week. The most active stocks on the list have maintained their advance pretty firmly. Oil Creek and Cherry Run is particularly a solid stock, and holders are not afraid of any permanent decline. Their territory is being so vigorously developed that news of a good strike may be received any day. Cherry Run and Pittsburgh is much sought after, and offers to purchase large amounts of this stock at a very high figure occur every evening at the Board. Cherry Run Central has slightly declined, owing doubtless to the well which was only down four hundred feet not coming up to the expectations of the company. But when we consider there are seventeen wells going down on this company's property, the price at which the stock is now selling is quite reasonable.

Saturday evening sales, at the People's Stock Exchange embrace the following:

200	Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	1 62
500	Cherry Run and Pit Hole	98
500	Cherry Run and Pit Hole	98
200	Cherry Run and Pit Hole	98
250	Cherry Run and Pit Hole	98
200	Oil Creek and Cherry Run	5 00
100	Phillips	3 50
100	Phillips	3 50
100	Phillips	3 50
100	Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 8[illegible]
160	Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 86
100	Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 85
100	Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 85
150	Ritchie	1 00
500	Ritchie	1 00
500	Ritchie	1 00
1000	Ritchie	1 00
500	Ritchie	1 00
500	Ritchie	1 01
450	Ross	1 63
500	Ross	1 60
3000	Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 07
500	Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 07
500	Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 07
1000	Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 06½
300	West Virginia and Pittsburgh	2 25
200	Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	1 60
500	Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	1 60
[illegible]	Central Basin	1 10
100	Phillips	3 60
200	Cherry Run and Blood	1 00
300	Ritchie	1 02
1000	Cherry Run and Pit Hole	97

—The closing quotations on the calling of the stocks, in which there were no transactions, are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Third National	118 00	......
M. & M. National	......	78 00
Monongahela Navigation	......	46 00
Mingo Coal	......	15 25
Acme Oil	18 00	25 60
Banner	80	1 00
Bergen	......	7 00
Blood Farm & Ohio Pet	......	1 95
Central Basin	1 00	1 10
Cherry Run Central	2 12	2 25
Cherry Run & Blood Farm	1 01	1 02
Columbia	92 00	98 00
Dalzell	8 00	9 50
Duck Creek	21 00	25 50
Eldorado	1 60	1 75
Federal	1 20	1 25
Fleming & Blood	......	3 80
Horse Neck	85	1 25
Lincoln Oil and Mining	......	1 50
Meadow	......	1 00
Merchants'	48½	50
McAboy Cherry Run	95	1 02
Monongahela Pioneer	......	1 00
National, of Pittsburgh	1 40	1 50
National Refining and Storing	......	10 25
Ohio Valley	1 25	1 45
Oil Basin, of Phila	......	10 00
Oil City and Pittsburgh	......	1 85
Revenue	......	2 00
Rynd Farm	......	4 60
Stella	50	60
Steel Well	65 00	125 00
Jack Petroleum, of New York	2 95	4 00
Union Lubric	......	1 65
Western Pennsylvania	3 00	3 10

—The Ross Oil Company announces another three per cent. dividend. This is most creditable to the management of the company. It is its fifth dividend, and establishes the Ross as among the best regular paying oil stocks in the market. The company has, to our certain knowledge, after paying this last months' dividend, about seven hundred barrels of oil at its wells, awaiting the opening of navigation. The company's affairs are in the hands of practical oil men. Robert Wray, Jr., its Secretary, a genleman of great energy and activity, takes especial pride in keeping the Ross in the foremost rank among the most reliable oil stock companies. J. K. Morange, Esq., the pioneer of oil companies, heads the list of Directors. He is noted for his almost universal success. His name is a guarantee that the interests of stockholders in any company with which he is connected will be scrupulously cared for. The other officers of the Ross are all gentlemen of sound financial standing and fidelity.

—An evening Stock exchange is about being organized in Cleveland. The preliminary steps have been taken and officers appointed. Regular reports from the stock boards of other cities will be received and read to the exchange. Oil, Railroad, Mining, and other stocks, and Gold, will be sold nightly. The evening exchange, says the *Herald*, promises to be a popular institution, and we predict there will be as much business done there as at the boards of any city west of New York.

—A bill is before our Legislature "taxing dividends of all banks organized under the National banking law, located or doing business in this State, with the same regulations and penalties as are applied to banks chartered by the State."

—A bill is before the Legislature of New Jersey to enable the banks of that State to form under the National Currency Law. It provides that when two thirds in interest of the stockholders of any bank shall give their consent to become an association under the laws of the United States, and the directors shall file a certificate that such consent has been given in the office of the Secretary of State, said bank shall be deemed to have surrendered its charter. Any stockholder who may not consent to continue such under the new organization shall be entitled to receive the full value, at the time, of the stock held by him.

—The Cherry Run Petroleum Company, of Philadelphia, announces a dividend of ten per cent., payable, clear of State tax, on the 23d inst.

—The Cincinnati money market is still under the influence of that extreme stringency which has characterized it for some length of time. Borrowers of all kinds find it a matter of impossibility to effect loans of any magnitude, and have almost given up making applications. The Government, however, as has already been announced, have signified their intention of soon commencing the payment of the large amount of vouchers held in that city, and greater ease in the market before long is expected.

Army Awards at St. Louis.

Col. T. J. Haines, Chief Commissary of this department, made the following awards of contracts to-day.

Henry Ames & Co., 150,000 lbs sugar cured hams, at 21c per lb.

John J. Roe & Co., 50,000 lbs sugar cured hams, at 21c, and 50,000 lbs do at 20½c per lb.

Connable & Smyth, 50,000 lbs sugar cured hams at 21c, and 50,000 lbs do at 20½c per lb.

Belcher's Sugar Refining Co., 300,000 lbs brown sugar at 21½c.

J. B. Fenby, 3,000 bush salt at 79c per bush.

These prices are low for sugar-cured hams, and indicate a considerable decline since Col. Haines made his last proposals. We believe the last bids were at 23c. The sample of sugar which obtained the award was a very good one and the price is below the prices in the open market.

According to the terms of the proposals, the hams are to be delivered in casks, tierces or boxes 250 pounds to the package; the sugar in barrels, full head-lined, and the salt in barrels thoroughly coopered and full head-lined.—*Democrat.*

Grain in Store at Milwaukee.

The amount of Flour and Grain in store here on the 4th inst., is reported by the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce as follows:

Wheat, bushels	513,685
Oats, bushels	117,640
Corn, bushels	12,100
Barley, bushels	34,480
Rye, bushels	6,500

[*Sentinel.*

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
Monday, February 13, 1865.

Business continues dull in all the various departments. Saturday was no exception. The sales made were few and far between. The week opened dull and closed the same way. The receipts of produce were lighter than usual. There were no arrivals by the river of any moment, hence we had to look to the railroad and wagon arrivals for our supplies. The former was occupied with Government business whilst we received only a limited amount in that way. The weather, during the week, was changeable a portion of the time. The prospects were favorable for an open river to all points. Before that desirable event had been consummated we had a change to a cold spell, leaving matters just where they were. As regards prices we have no particular change to notice. On the landing we noticed a fair amount of activity. The boatmen are anxiously awaiting a sufficient change of weather to clear our rivers so as to allow them to proceed on their way. They have waited patiently. We don't think they will have to wait much longer. Among the boats that have the principal portion of the freight on board are the Olive, Columbia and W. H. Osborn, for St. Louis; Kenton, Argonaut No. 2, Guidon and Yorktown, for Cincinnati; Armadillo and Pilgrim, for Nashville; Golden Era for Portsmouth, and Minerva for Wheeling. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

HOMINY—The market was steady but not very active. Sales of 7 bbls Pearl at $12@12 50 per barrel.

BACON—The market has presented no new feature worthy of special notice. Dealers have confined their purchases to small lots sufficient to meet the wants of the city trade. Shoulders—Sales of 4,000 lbs at 20½@21c. Sides—1,000 lbs ribbed, at 22c. Sugar-cured Hams—2,000 lbs at 24c; clear sides was held at 25c.

FLOUR—The week just closed has been one of inactivity. Dealers have not seemed anxious to invest at the present prices; on the other hand holders were not disposed to offer any extra inducements, hence the sales were only on a limited scale. Among them were Extra Family, 100 bbls Madison, to arrive, at $10 75; 100 bbls from store, Spring Wheat, at $10 50; 40 do at $10 75; 50 do at $10 80.

BUTTER—The market was firm. The demand was in advance of the supply. Among the sales were 3 bbls roll at 45c; 4 do at 44c.

EGGS—Scarce, and in demand. Sales of 6 packages at 38@40c for choice.

APPLES—The supply of prime apples on hand at present is very limited. We note sales of 80 bbls from $4@4 50 per barrel.

SEEDS—The demand is improving. Sales of 25 bush Clover, first hands, $14 25, and 40 do from store in lots, at $15 per bushel.

OATS—Was more favored. Holders were inclined to ask an advance. Sales 250 bush from store at 88c; 125 do 90c. A large lot would not command these prices.

CORN—Prices tend upward. Sales 1 car ear at $1 40.

BARLEY—Dull. Brewers offer $1 50 for Fall and Spring—a decline.

TALLOW—Sales 100 lbs refined at 14c.

HAY—The market was not so firm. Prices were a shade lower. Sales 9 loads at scales at $38@40. Baled was offered at depot at $38.

DRIED FRUIT—Was in fair demand. Apples 13@14c; Peaches 28@30c.

HOGS—The market was steady, large size being always in demand. We note sales of 2 head of the monster kind, whose combined weight was 1,040 lbs, the price paid being $14 50 ℔ cwt.

CHEESE—The demand has increased. We note sales 100 bxs in lots at 20@23c for fair to choice W. R.

GROCERIES—We have nothing new to note in regard to groceries. The demand was fair, and sales moderate, at previous prices.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Monday, February 13, 1865.

OIL RECEIPTS PER ALLEGHENY RIVER AND ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 11, AND FROM JANUARY 1st:

	Al. River.	A. V. R. R.	Total.
Monday, Feb. 6th	......	263	263
Tuesday, Feb. 7th	......	182	182
Wednesday, Feb. 8th	......	262	262
Thursday, Feb. 9th	......	287	287
Friday, Feb. 10th	......	......	......
Saturday, Feb. 11th	......	314	314
	......	1,308	1,308
Since January 1st	4,707	13 338	18 046

From the above it will be perceived that the entire receipts of oil since the first of January amounts to 21,061 barrels. It must be borne in mind that the receipts by the river have been cut off, with the exception of a few days, by the ice. In the meantime the stock of crude oil has been exhausted. The entire amount in the tanks of refiners would not exceed 1,800 barrels. No addition to this can be received until navigation is resumed to Oil City. When that event takes place remains to be seen. Prices in our market are entirely nominal and are no criterion of what we may expect on the opening of the spring trade. The Eastern markets remain inactive. There seems to be no export demand, whilst the prices current in the East do not furnish sufficient margin to forward; besides the stock on hand, at present, has been reduced down to a low figure.

CRUDE OIL—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. Business has come to a stand still, the rates being nominal at 35@40c, without and with packages.

REFINED OIL—The only business doing seems to be in a retail way in lots of 5 and 10 barrels to the city trade, with an occasional car load for the Western market. Rates are nominal at 63@64c for bonded and 83@84c for free.

RESIDUUM—The market continues bare. There was no trouble in obtaining $800 ℔ bbl for a good article, whilst in some instances an advance of 12½c per bbl was obtained.

NAPTHA—The market was dull, buyers were not disposed to take hold. We quote nominally at 20@25c for bonded and 40@45c for free, for light and heavy gravities.

CRUDE OIL—We did not learn of any transactions.

REFINED OIL—The market seems quiet. The only sales that came under our notice being 55 bbls free, to go out of the market, at 83c.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

W. P. Logan, 213 bbls crude, for Philadelphia.

J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co., 106 bbls crude, for Philadelphia.

Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

The *Reporter* says: There is very little movement in the trade, the effect of the peace rumors and various other excitements of the past week having had a quieting influence on business of all kinds; still, although buyers were not inclined to take hold, no disposition was noticed on the part of holders to force sales, as the market is not overstocked with goods and but few are being made up. The stock now on hand is held at firm rates. It is perhaps well for buyers to know that most of the manufacturers of heavy work are giving out very few goods to be made. The journeymen in Milford, Worcester, Brookfield and other towns, are again complaining of hard times, and anything like a brisk demand for this class of goods will sweep the market. The following are the clearances of boots and shoes: Philadelphia 900 cases; New Orleans 73 do; Melbourne Australia, 234 do; Cuba 65 do and 134 pairs to Hayti. Total shipments by sea, 1,172 cases and 134 pairs.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The market was sustained to-day, particularly for new crop, which is very scarce, and the few hhds on sale to-day were of inferior grade. The sales at the auction warehouses amounted to 142 hhds, as follows:

At the Pickett—8 hhds inferior lugs at $5 30@7 50, 15 hhds light lugs at $8@9, 5 hhds at $9 70@10 50; 2 hhds at $11 50@14 25, 2 at $12 50@13, and 19 hhds leaf at $13 50@28 25.

At the Ninth Street—3 hhds inferior lugs at $6 70@7, 8 hhds light lugs at $8@9 20, 3 hhds good lugs at $10@10 50, and 12 hhds of leaf at $15@28 50.

At the Boone—6 hhds at $6 80@7 90, 16 hhds at $8@9 35, 2 at $10 25@10 75, 2 at $11 25@12 75, and 10 hhds leaf at $15@34.

At the Louisville—4 hhds trashy lugs at $6 80@7 90, 5 hhds light lugs at $8 25@10 35, 3 hhds heavy lugs at $10 75@11 75, 1 at $12, 15 hhds light to medium leaf at $13 75@29 75, and 2 hhds good leaf at $30 25@32.

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market.

Business has been exceeding quiet. But few purchasers have been in the city from abroad, and they did not seem disposed to take hold. The prices rule the same as for the past few weeks. Boot and shoe stock, particularly goat and kid, is high, yet notwithstanding this, manufacturers have on a full force, and are making up goods for the spring trade, considering the prospects ahead as fully warranting them in preparing ample stocks to meet the increasing demand for Philadelphia work from the West. There is something being done on orders, and jobbers are getting in stock for the spring trade. The business of the past month has not been equal to the preceding one, yet upon the whole there seems to be a buoyancy of feeling with both manufacturers and jobbers in anticipation of a favorable spring campaign.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Philadelphia Oil Market.

Fish and Lard Oils are unchanged, and the demand moderate. Linseed is selling at $1 57@1 58. Petroleum continues unsettled, with rather more doing in free refined oil, at 88@96c, as to lots, closing firm. There is no demand for shipment, and bonded oil is nominally held at 68@70c, and crude at 48@49c, with very little offering or selling.

The following are the receipts of petroleum at this port for the last week: 1,830 bbls crude and 2,000 bbls refined.

Inspection of Salt at Syracuse in 1864.

The inspection of salt for 1864 has been as follows:

	Bushels.
Fine	1,971,122
Coarse or Solar	5,407,834
Total	7,378,834

St. Louis Cotton Market.

New York dispatches led to sales at a large advance, including 86 bales low middling, in lots, at 72@72½c; 151 bales, strictly middling, in lots, at 75c; 23 do low middling at 73c, and 18 do middling at 75c—closing firm. Sale this afternoon of 66 bales low middling at 70c ℔ lb.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

Sales 15 hhds and 10 bxs, viz: 15 hhds Mason county leaf, lugs and trash: 2 at $9, 3 at 8 75@10, 2 at 12 [illegible], 1 at 14, 2 at 15 50, 1 at 17, 1 at 18 50, 1 at 19, 2 at 21, 1 at 26; 10 boxes new and old Kentucky ranging from $6 to 9 50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

The Stock Market is dull. The expectation of military news prevents much speculation, though it has not caused depression. Railroads are steady, at about yesterday's quotations. Governments continue strong. State Bonds quiet and steady. Coal list lower on Cumberland, but very little change in other shares. Miscellaneous generally quiet. Exports of coin to-day was 107,000. It is reported on street this afternoon that Sherman had captured Branchville, and Charleston had been evacuated. Gold fell in consequence of this rumor. Money is abundant. Foreign exchange is dull. Petroleum Stocks quiet. Knickerbocker, 90; Rynd, 4 95; Empire City, 5 00; President, 4 25; Germania, 9 70. The Petroleum market has been unsettled during the week. Early in the week with light arrivals and advance in exchange, holders obtained better prices, although business was confined to small lots. Since Wednesday the market has been dull, and large arrivals, and prospects of heavy receipts, has caused a downward tendency, the market closing at 47½@48c for Crude, 67@68c for Refined in bond, and 87@88c Refined Free.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

Money easy at 6 per cent. Sterling dull and nominal at 108¾@109¾. Gold unsettled and lower, opening at 209, declining to 205, and closing at 205¼@205¾. Total exports specie to-day, $107,420. Government stocks rule quiet and firm with a fair business doing.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 11.

Gold market continues dull; the reported capture of Branchville has produced a decline of 3c, and the price shows a further downward tendency, opening at 209, and declining to 205½.

EVENING BOARD.

At Gallagher's evening exchange Gold was 204¾; 5-20's new, 109¾; 10-40's, 102⅞; New York Central, 114⅜; Erie, 74¾; Hudson, 166⅝; Reading, 109; Michigan Central, 114¼; Michigan Southern, 69¾; Illinois Central, 117; Pittsburgh, 82⅝; Rock Island, 95½; Northwestern, 34½; Fort Wayne, 94⅜; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 27¼; Cumberland, 55; Quicksilver, 87; Mariposa, 11¼. Stock market rather firm. Gold steady; sales after call at 205.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, February 11.

Petroleum quiet; 48@50c for crude; 67@68c for refined in bond, and 86@88c for refined free.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

Cotton dull, heavy and decidedly lower, at 80@82 for middling. Flour firm for common and medium grades; $9 85@9 95 for extra State; $10 95@11 15 for extra R. H. O., and $11 20@11 80 for trade brands, closing quiet, with no sellers at inside quotations, including in sales 2,000 bbls, for all May, sellers' option, at $9. Whisky firmer, Western, $2 28@2 29. Wheat quiet and without decided change; old mixed Western quoted at $1 88@$1 90. Oats firm; moderate sales of Western at $1 10@1 11½—latter price an extreme. Wool quiet. Pork firm and in better demand at $37 50@37 75 for new mess; $35 50@35 75 for 1863–4 do, cash and regular way, closing at $35 75; $30@31 for prime, and $35@35 25 for prime mess; also, 3,500 bbls new mess, for February, March and April, sellers' and buyers' option, at $37 75@39. Beef steady at about previous prices. Dressed hogs higher, at 16¼@16¾c, the latter price for heavy. Cut meats in good demand at 17@18¼c for shoulders and 18@22c for hams. Rough shoulders at 16c. Bacon in fair demand at 20c for Cumberland cut, 20¼c for long cut hams, 21¼c for short ribbed and 22c for short clear. Lard a shade easier at 19@23⅜c, including small sales of choice at 23¾@23⅞c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 11.

Flour and wheat quiet without change. The demand is light. Corn dull; ear $1 00@1 02; shelled $1 10@1 12. Rye declined to $1 30. Barley dull; receipts large; prime fall declined to $1 55@1 58. Oats steady at 84@85. Whisky dull and prices nominal; no sales; holders ask $2 18. Provisions firm. Mess pork saleable at $27 00; bulk meats at 15¼@17¼ and lard at 21¾. Groceries steady and in fair demand. No change in seed; demand but moderate. Gold, $2 05; silver, $1 75; exchange firm with a light supply; money market close.

New York Boot and Shoe Market.

Trade with the jobbers the past week was light. There are a few Western dealers in the market, examining goods and learning prices, but owing to the continued unsettled state of the gold market, they have not felt warranted in purchasing freely, and they have moved with a good deal of caution. The jobbers are continually adding to their stocks, and the market will open with a satisfactory assortment of goods. With manufacturers there has been some increased demand for goods. The city retail dealers are beginning to look around for goods adapted for spring sales, and a few sales have been made. There have also been some new orders given for goods for the Mexican market. These facts, in connection with the near approach of the spring trade, have given a more cheerful character to trade amongst the manufacturers.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

New York Copper Stocks.

NEW YORK, February 11.

	Of.	Ask.		Of.	Ask.
Aztec	—	5½	Indiana	7¼	8
Bedford	—	⅞	Isle Royale	12½	14½
Boston	1½	3½	Knowlton	......	8
Caledonia	8	10	Mendota	5	—
Canada	80c	1¼	Norwich	—	4
Central	52	60	Ogima	7	7¼
Evergr'n Bl'ft	14	17	Ontonagon	—	2
Flint Steel Riv	—	13	Quincy	90	—

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

A low quality of lugs is lower, but good manufacturing leaf is higher. Sales comprised 17 hhds, including 1 hhd green and damaged lugs, at $7 10; 6 factory do at $8 10@9; 3 common shipping leaf at $15 75@17 50; 4 medium do at $18 25@22 50; 1 good do at $24 75, and 2 good manufacturing leaf at $35@36 75; also, 4 wagon loads new at $13 25@31 50, and 13 boxes at $6@18 ℔ 100 lbs. Bids on 18 hhds were rejected.

New York Wool Market.

The sales for the week include 250,000 lbs fleece at 90c@$1 05 including 80,000 lbs, mostly Ohio, on private terms; 8,000 lbs state, 92½c; 25,000 lbs State at 93½c, time; 10,000 do at 95c; 31,000 do at 97c; 10,000 lbs Michigan at 95c; 10,000 do at 95½@97c; 35,000 lbs Ohio at $1; 25,000 do, as to condition, 96c@$1 03; 30,000 lbs Wisconsin, 90c; 40 bags light clear Indiana at $1 05; 10,000 lbs Ohio at $1 05, and various other lots within the range.

New York Grocery Trade.

Sugars are dull, and in the absence of sales quotations are nominal. We quote Cuba, 17½@21½c; choice Porto Rico, 23½c; Havana, 21@22½c. Refined, we quote at 22½@25c for soft Yellow; 26@26½c for soft White; 27½c for Crushed, Powdered and Granulated.

Molasses, very little doing in any description and prices are nominal.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

Iron is more inquired for, but with very little doing as yet in pig metal, which is offered at from $45 to $55 ℔ ton, cash, for the three numbers of Anthracite, the latter for good No. 1, without sales to any extent. Scotch pig is also quiet, and blooms unchanged. For manufactured iron the demand is rather better, without any alteration to note in prices.

Milwaukee Market.

Grain—Receipts 5,620 bush wheat. Market higher and more doing; sales 32,000 bush No. 1 spring in store at $1 50; 1,000 bush do at $1 49¾; 31,251 bush do at $1 49¼. Oats nominally unchanged, with sales at 65c, delivered. Corn held higher. Barley unchanged.

Dressed hogs firmer and 25@50c higher. Receipts better.

Provisions firm and sellers ask an advance

Boston Copper Stocks.

BOSTON, Febuary 11.

Central	53	Minnesota	20
Copper Falls	30¼	Rockland...no bid.	—
Franklin	50	Aztec...no bid.	—
Hancock	9	French Creek	12
Huron	39	Quincy	90
Isle Royal	13¼		

Market dull.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Pittsburgh F. W. & C. R. R.—Pennock, Ball & Co 1 bbl oil; W P Beck & Co, 20 doz washboards; M'Elroy & Co, 20 doz brooms; E Heazelton, 25 doz buckets, 15 do tubs; Spencer & M'K, 80 bags barley; Col Cross, 2,537 sacks government oats.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—Simpson & Co., 360 sks wheat; Newmeyer & G, 50 doz saw handles; Adams & Mc'K, 55 bundles paper; S. B. Floyd, 33 bales hay; Parke & Brother, 125 blooms; L. H. Voigt & Co., 100 bbls. flour; W. Mullins, 96 car wheels; A. Lippert, 49 sks dried apples; J. Montooth, 10 bbls green apples; Godfrey & Co., 13 sks rags; Atwell, L.& Co., 4 bbls butter; Pennock, Balls & Co., 68 bbls oil; Logan & G., 12 bundles rakes; F. Sellers & Co., 100 bbls flour; McMillan & W., 6 bbls green apples; Fackinir & G., 12 bundles chairs; A. Millikin, 36 do do; Pittsburgh Paper Company, 30 bundles paper; Owens & K., 17 bbls dried apples; L. H. Voigt, 4 bbls butter; Spencer & McKay, 200 bgs barley; J. Y. McLaughlin, 10 rolls leather; Fleming & Steel, 9 bbls green apples; T. C. Jenkins, 101 boxes soap, 30 do candles; Gregg & Clendenning 100 bbls flour.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R. Martin, O & B, 1 car iron; Johnson, T & Co, 2 cars fire bricks; Lyon, S & Co, 7 boxes copper pipe.

EULER & SAUNTER,

NO. 7 ST. CLAIR STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES

AND

Spring Wagons.

All sizes of WHEELBARROWS constantly on hand or made to order.

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No 7 St. Clair street.

de17-1y

MARVIN'S

SUPERIOR CRACKERS,

AND GINGER SNAPS.

No. 64 Fourth street,

no15

River Matters.

THE RIVER continues closed with ice, and will remain so until we have milder weather. On Saturday appearances favored an early resumption of navigation. On Sunday it was intensely cold, and all prospects of trade on the river are postponed for the present. We have a number of boats ready that will depart when circumstances permit.

Cincinnati.—Saturday's *Commercial* says:—The river has receded eight inches during the twenty-four hours ending last night, and is full of heavy running ice impeding the progress of upward bound steamers. There is 20 feet hence to Louisville, and 5½ feet on the Falls. The Lower Ohio is in fine navigable order. The Cumberland is falling, with three feet scant on Harpeth Shoals. There is six feet in the Tennessee river. The Mississippi is falling slowly from St. Louis to Cairo.

The river opposite this city was full of heavy running ice yesterday, impeding navigation. The Maysville packet Magnolia did not venture out yesterday, owing to the heavy ice.

The Ohio No. 3 left Marietta on Tuesday morning and ran through very heavy ice, and reports navigation difficult and hazardous. She reports the Onward laid up in the mouth of the Little Kanawha; W. G. Curtis ice-bound near Letart; Bostona No. 2 at Pomeroy; Wild Wagoner at Gallipolis; Allegheny Belle No. 4 at Beasly's Eddy, below Maysville, and Liberty No. 4 laid up at the foot of Blennerhassett. The J. C. Blackford, which left this port for Pittsburgh on Thursday evening, finding the ice too heavy, sought a harbor near the water works. Very heavy ice, supposed to be out of the Allegheny, was running past Portsmouth.

Owing to the scarcity of tonnage, Cumberland River freight is accumulating at $1 50 per hundred pounds.

Among the passengers by the Telegraph yesterday, we were pleased to find Captain S. B. Hempstead, one of the few men who is not afflicted with that raging epidemic, "ile on the brain." Captain H. is quartered at the Metropolitan.

The General Lytle measures 1,644 tons under the new law. Her real capacity is over 700 tons. Deputy Surveyor Johnston has returned from Washington, sanguine of reform in the law for measuring boats. No delegation was sent from Louisville.

Louisville—The River has been about at a stand for the past 24 hours, with fully 7¼ feet water in the canal in the evening, by the mark. The weather continues of a disagreeable character, with some snow yesterday and cloudy all day. The thermometer in the morning was down to 20, and only up to 30 at noon.

On the falls last evening there were 5½ feet water in the pass down the Indiana chute, and the river wholly free of ice all day.

The Shamrock and the American left St. Louis for the Ohio River on Tuesday night.

The Argosy, Nevada, Centralia, Welcome, Louisa and Silver Lake were loading for White River and Memphis.

St. Louis.—The *Democrat* of Friday says: The weather has moderated, the wind has changed, and yesterday the sun shone out warmly.

Business on the wharf was particularly active, with great shipments of Government freight, as well as private lots, at remunerative prices, to the Lower Mississippi, White and Arkansas Rivers.

There is good enough water to let all the boats out to Cairo now under way—perhaps 6½ feet on the worst bars.

The Upper Mississippi, Illinois and Missouri continue closed.

Arrived and Departed.—The arrivals are becoming more numerous. Yesterday we had the City of Cairo from Memphis, and Mollie Able, from New Orleans, both crack boats, and they indulged in a bit of a race, demonstrating speed creditable to both. The Cairo looked funny, as on her forecastle a horse was raised in a pedestal of cotton bales, and a jolly darkey bestrode the wondering steed. The Empire City brought up a lot of freight, and may now load for White river. The Forsythe came in from Cairo with a lot of freight.

The departures include the Edward Walsh for New Orleans, with all the freight she wanted; Marble City, with a fair trip for Memphis; Silver Lake, for Duval's Bluff; Silver Cloud, for Pittsburgh, and Roanoke for Cairo, with a load of reshipment on a New Orleans packet.

We learn from Captain Hazlep, of the Empire City, that the Southwester had water up to the top of her larboard boiler, and was dry on the starboard. Her Captain had gone to Cairo. If he could get the Champion to go up and pump her out, he thought she could be raised. All the lines that could be got were applied for the purpose of preventing her from careening any more. The David Watts and Monsoon were still high on the ice, and not out of danger.

The Tiber and Q. Lloyd are still high and dry at Brooks' Point. Ways were being made to launch the Q. Lloyd. The Captain of the Tiber arrived here yesterday on the Empire City.

We learn that Mr. Gridley, the sack of flour man, from California, was a Mississippi boatman eighteen years ago. Captain Bart. Bowen was then a pilot, and he undertook to teach young Gridley, but found him so much given to larking, that he couldn't learn to be taught a pilot, so he gave him his walking papers. Mr. Gridley went to California, and is worth a million or so.

MEMORANDA.—Steamer City of Cairo left Memphis on Monday, the 6th instant, at five o'clock. 7th, met the Niagara, Sultana and Graham above Columbus; arrived at Cairo at 1 a. m.; put off 50 bales cotton; loaded and left at 7 a. m. for St. Louis; met the Paragon and Wauanita at the Sisters; Commonwealth, W. R. Carter, Luna, America and City of Alton at Griffin's Island; Yellowstone at Goose Island; Bertram just above; met the Shamrock and Albert Pearce in Cape Girardeau bend; War Eagle and Delaware at Crawford's; Camelia aground at same place; Jewess above; Lillie Martin in Tower Island Bend; J. C. Swan, at Grand Tower; Platte Valley lying at Allen's; Armada and a stern wheel boat, name unknown, at Chester; new Sam Gaty at Rozier's; Luminary and a stern wheel boat at Saline Island. 9th, met John D. Perry at Sulphur Spring; Centralia at widow Beards; Von Phul at foot of Carroll's Island. Arrived at Saint Louis at 9 a. m.

Cairo, Feb. 9—The river rose eight inches; weather clear and cold; ice running in both rivers; business brisk.

The Commonwealth and Ida Handy leave to-night for New Orleans with full loads.

Several more boats belonging to the fleet in Government service arrived from the Tennessee to-day.

The Jewess put off here 700 barrels of flour for Cairo merchants, and has a large quantity of nails and Quartermaster's stores for Mound City and Paducah.

The Saratoga, Palestine and Nannie Byers have full loads, the latter for Government.

The Pearce fills out here with all she can carry.

The Martin and Delaware brought full loads for reshipment hence to New Orleans.

The Swan and Luminary had all they could bring out on the water, and fill out here, as freight is plenty.

JAMES BOWN,

136 Wood street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURER OF

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

For sinking

OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELLS.

Tools warranted, made of the very best JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.

WELL BORERS

furnished at

Lowest Cash Prices,

With such articles as are necessary to conduct operations, viz:

ANVILS,	HATCHETS,
BELLOWS,	SAWS,
VISES,	SQUARES,
SLEDGES,	CHISELS,
HAMMERS,	WRENCHES,
SHOVELS,	PLANES,
PICKS,	LEVELS,
AXES,	NAILS, &c.

ROPE, LEATHER AND

Gum Belting, &c.,

All of which I have constantly in store. ja28-3m

RAILROAD

Car Wheels and Axles,

Having purchased the right to manufacture

Ross' Celebrated Patent Car Wheels,

We are prepared to furnish broad or narrow tread wheels, which we will warrant equal in quality to any now in use.

We also manufacture, and can furnish promptly,

Superior Rolled Axles.

JONES & LAUGHLINS.

no15-1y

JOSEPH PENNOCK .... ROBERT C. TOTTEN

FULTON FOUNDRY.

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

PENNOCK & TOTTEN.

(Successors to Jos. Pennock and Pennock & Hart.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILL ROLLS, warranted. Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling, Heating and Annealing Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain or corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches, of latest improved patterns, and Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.

Gas Retorts, Oil stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Driving Pipe, with Bolle's patent wrought iron bands; Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either boul or flange; Rolls turned and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill patterns purchased from the "Fort Pitt Foundry." ja21-1y

A. BRADLEY, Pres't .... W. VANKIRK, Sec'y

ETNA STOVE COMPANY,

(Successor to A. Bradley.)

MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING

STOVES.

Among which are the celebrated

EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN
(Coal Cook-Stoves), the

POMONA, LEDGER AND IRON-SIDES
(Wood Cook-Stoves.) Also manufacture

GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.

Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. oc14-1y

REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS. Constantly on hand and for sale by

se8 JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street

OILS

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

se28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,

No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets.

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,

AND

Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,

se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh,

RIDER & CLARK,

Commission Merchants

AND FACTORS IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

OILS, CANDLES, &c.

98 Water and 182 Front st., Pittsburgh, 51 Broad st., New York.

Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE

Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.

Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.

Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.

Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.

Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY

manufacture and have for sale a

Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).

Also, PURE BENZOLE.

Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

JOHN H. EDWARDS .... I. L. EDWARDS

EDWARDS & CO.,

PETROLEUM

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

130 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

References—Drexel & Co., Dallett & Son, Fearons & Smith, Philadelphia; Beckham & Long, Pittsburgh; Jas. Bleakley, Esq., Cashier First National Bank, Franklin, Venango county, Pa. se3-6m

J'S. WELDON .... JOHN KELLY

WELDON & KELLY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lamps and Lamp Goods,

AND DEALERS IN

CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,

164 Wood street, near Sixth, Pittsburgh,

se16

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

CLOTHING

AND GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

AT

47 Fifth street,

OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

TO CLOSE OUT

WINTER STOCK.

If you wish to purchase Fashionable Clothing, get up in good style—white and colored cotton or linen Shirts; fancy and plain flannel or cassimere Shirts; white or colored Undershirts and Drawers; Gloves of any description; white, mixed or fancy cotton or woolen half hose; Suspenders, Ties, Scarfs; cotton, linen or silk Pocket Handkerchiefs; linen or paper Collars of all descriptions; cotton or Silk Umbrellas; black or light Hats, you will save from twenty to twenty-five per cent. by coming to this Store. Call and examine the largest and best assorted stock in the city, before purchasing elsewhere. If you cannot be suited, you will not be compelled to buy.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Bear in mind, that N. GROSSMAYER'S Store, No. 47 Fifth street, is the place, where the best bargains are always to be had. Therefore, be sure and don't fail to give him a call. ja31

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PITTOCK'S, PITTOCK'S.
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MAGAZINES, BOOKS AND PAPERS.
MAGAZINES, BOOKS AND PAPERS.
DIARIES FOR 1865. DIARIES FOR 1865.
DIARIES FOR 1865. DIARIES FOR 1865.
FOLIOS AND STATIONERY.
FOLIOS AND STATIONERY.
POCKET BOOKS.
POCKET BOOKS.

PITTOCK'S, PITTOCK'S,
Opposite Postoffice. Opposite Postoffice

N. B.—Orders left for Flags promptly attended to.
so11

300 SACKS P. B. POTATOES.

1000 New Iron-bound Oil Barrels,
100 Sacks Onions,
100 Barrels Apples,
25 " Cranberries,
25 " Beans,
30 " Maple Sugar,
10 " Eggs.

For sale low, by

C. H. ORTH & CO.,

Produce and Commission Merchants,

ja17 No. 21 Smithfield street.

TA. WILSON .... J. W. CARR .... D. M'CANDLESS.

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,

94 WOOD STREET

Third h above Diamond alley.

5z09 PITTSBURGH

COAL, COKE AND LIME,
FIRE BRICK AND TYLE.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.

J. MESKIMEN, General Agent,
Office and Yard Marion Avenue, Allegheny city.

de28

ANDREWS, ARMSTRONG & ABBY.

ENGINE BUILDERS and

PRACTICAL MACHINISTS,

CORNER OHIO ST. AND EAST LANE,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Manufacturers of double and single acting engines, blowing engines for oil refineries, pulleys, hangers, and shafting.

Particular Attention Paid to Repairing.

The attention of the public is called to the superior quality of oil engines, which are now being manufactured by us. de19-6m

CARBON OIL

For sale in Five Gallon Cans.

ARDESCO OIL CO.,

ja7-tf 27 IRWIN STREET.

E. S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,

se9 No. 114 Fourth street.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

SEGARS! SEGARS!

A large lot of fine SEGARS, on hand and for sale at

R. & W. JENKINSON'S,

fe8 No. 6 Federal street, Allegheny.

THE BANNER AND UNION

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,

Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street
PITTSBURGH.

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by B. MERAW,

oc31-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.
Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

of best quality, at greatly reduced prices, at No. 54 MARKET ST.

SOUTH & ROSS.

D. W. SOUTH .... JNO. ROSS.

fe2

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS

AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A Full and Complete Assortment

Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,

132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

SEWING MACHINES,

A PRESENT WORTH HAVING.

Beauty and Utility Combined. Purchase one of those beautiful EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES as a Holiday Present for the Family. Price, only $20. They will Stitch, Hem, Bind, Tuck, Cord and Embroider beautifully, and are warranted three years. Sales Room, 113 Third street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

S. B. BARNES,
Agent,

de30-1y

ERNEST AKTHELM,
No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, in the Coal business, between the subscribers, was dissolved by mutual consent, on Nov. 21, 1864. All persons having claims will please present them for payment, and those indebted will please pay to either R. R. McQuistion, Coultersville, or McClurkan, Herron & Co., Pittsburgh. R. R. McQUISTION,

fe8 6t McCLURKAN, HERRON & CO

NOTICE:—

We have this day sold to Messrs. PAINTER, LAUFFER & CO. our entire coal business in both cities and would cheerfully recommend them to our customers and the public generally, and ask the continuance of their patronage in their behalf. The above sale to take effect on December 1st. inst.

no28-tf W. M. & H. CLANEY.

TAKE NOTICE.—

All persons having claims against us are respectfully requested to present them for payment, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to us are requested to call and settle on or before December 15th, as all accounts remaining unsettled at that time will be placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection.

no28-tf W. M. & H. CLANEY.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between Castner Hanway, Wm. S. Jackson, S. Harvey Baker, and Josiah S. Phillips, under the firm of Hanway & Co., engaged in the manufacture of railroad cars, at Latrobe Westmoreland county, Pa., was dissolved on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1864. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the firm of Baker, Jackson & Co., and all demands are to be presented to them for payment.

CASTNER HANWAY,
WM. S. JACKSON,
S. HARVEY BAKER,
JOSIAH S. PHILLIPS.

ja10

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING formed a co-partnership, under the style of Baker, Jackson & Co., beg leave to state that they are now carrying on the above business, at their car works, Latrobe, Pa., in all its various branches, and are now prepared to fill orders for

FREIGHT, COAL AND PIT CARS,

in the most substantial manner, and on the shortest notice. Also,

CASTINGS AND FORGINGS,

for cars, furnished, and all repairs promptly attended to. As they furnish all their own material, (having their own timber, saw-mill and foundery,) and employ a large number of the best workmen, they challenge competition, either in

Price or Durability.

as also in the promptness with which they fill orders of every kind. Address BAKER, JACKSON & CO., Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa.

WM. S. JACKSON,
S. HARVEY BAKER,
JOSIAH S. PHILLIPS.

ja10-3m

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of WEYMAN & SON is this day dissolved by limitation. GEORGE WEYMAN.
WM. P. WEYMAN.

Having disposed of my interest in the Tobacco business to my sons, W. P. and B. Frank Weyman, I recommend them to my friends and former customers.
GEORGE WEYMAN.

WM. P. WEYMAN .... B. FRANK WEYMAN.

WEYMAN & BRO.,

(Successors to Weyman & Son,) wholesale and retail

Tobacco Manufacturers,

Nos. 79 and 81 Smithfield St.,

ja2-tf PITTSBURGH.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I have this day associated my brother, RICHARD H. HUGHES, with me in the

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADE

business, which we will continue at the old stand, No. 107 Market street, under the firm of JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO. JOS. R. HUGHES.

Pittsburgh Jan. 2, 1865. ja5

THE DALTON

FAMILY

KNITTING MACHINE.

The Crowning Triumph in Mechanism.

KNITS UPWARDS 20 DIFFERENT KINDS OF APPAREL.

A Yard of Plain or Ribbed Work Knit in ten minutes.

We have most flattering testimonials from all parts of the country testifying to their superiority for manufacturing and family purposes. They are peculiarly adapted for benevolent Societies and Instutions.

Send for Circular and Samples, or call and see them in operation.

WESTERN AGENCY,

No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

E. P. CARPENTER.

fe4

ATTORNEYS.

A. W. LOOMIS .... M. A. WOODWARD.

LOOMIS & WOODWARD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Office, No. 124 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to our hands. fe2-tf

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH

my18

MILITARY AGENCY.

McMASTER & GAZZAM,

ATTORNEYS,

For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims against the United States Government.

Office: 98 Grant street,

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Correspondence solicited from all parties

PENSIONS, BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, and similar claims attended to.

Special attention given to claims for loss of horses.

Applications by mail attended to as if made in person.

No charge is made until the claim is adjusted.

GILBERT M. McMASTER,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.

oc22-1y

H. C. MACKRELL .... S. A. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.

Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.

Office: No. 89 Grant street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Call with Discharge and two witnesses. jy26

JNO. H. HAMPTON .... W. C. MORELAND

HAMPTON & MORELAND,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,

my5 PITTSBURGH, PA

FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000 paid in with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.

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ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA.

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JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,
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se7

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Orders executed at the Broker Boards of the principal cities in

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

STATE, CITY, and

CORPORATION BONDS,

RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.

Also in

OIL STOCKS,

To which special attention is promptly given.

no8-3m

JOHN M. TIERNAN,

STOCK AND BILL BROKER.

Office: 51 Fourth Street,

oc31-6m

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

27 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to

jy22 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

J. R. & H. R. FRY,

No. 134 SOUTH THIRD-ST.,

PHILADEPHIA,

Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State, City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to dealers in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks furnishing by letter information when desired.

6m-3taw

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.

mh30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates

By JAMES O'CONNOR,

se7 Office 66 Market street.

INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

ACCUMULATION $1,600,000

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see.

H. L. RINGWALT, Agent.

ja30-1y-eod No. 67 Fourth street.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

R. MILLER, JR., PRESIDENT.
WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.

Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant's & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS.

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George Darsie,	Charles J. Clarke,
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de24 1y WM. P. HERBERT, Secy.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	S. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McGREW,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

se6ly

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

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CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
JOHN F. KIRKPATRICK,	C. HANSON LOVE,
JOHN GLYDE,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864	$11,000,000
Annual Income, over	3,000,000
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